SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

# The Bombay Chronicle

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XII NO. 106— BOMBAY MONDAY MAY 5, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

**MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.**

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamer | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th May | MANTUA.. | | 10,902 |
| 17th „ | DONGOLA | MONGOLIA x | 16,385 |
| 24th „ | CALEDONIA.. | | 7,622 |
| 31st „ | DELTA .. | NARKUNDA x | 16,227 |
| 7th June | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 14th „ | DONGOLA | KHIVA * | 9,097 |
| 21st „ | NALDERA | | 15,996 |
| 28th „ | DELTA .. | MOLDAVIA x | 16,277 |
| 5th July | MACEDONIA .. | | 11,089 |
| 12th „ | CHINA .. | MOREA * | 10,911 |
| 19th „ | DELTA .. | | 8,097 |
| 26th „ | CALEDONIA.. | MOOLTAN x | 20,700 |
| 2nd Aug. | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 9th „ | NARKUNDA.. | MALWA * | 10,941 |
| 16th „ | CALEDONIA.. | | 7,622 |
| 23rd „ | NALDERA | MALOJA x | 20,837 |
| 30th „ | NARKUNDA.. | | 16,227 |
| 6th Sept. | MACEDONIA.. | MANTUA * | 10,902 |
| 13th „ | NALDERA | | 15,993 |
| 20th „ | DONGOLA | MONGOLIA x | 16,385 |
| 27th „ | MACEDONIA.. | | 11,089 |
| 4th Oct. | DELTA .. | KAISAR-I-HIND * x | 11,430 |
| 11th „ | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 18th „ | DONGOLA | MOLDAVIA | 16,277 |
| 25th „ | CALEDONIA .. | | 7,622 |

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

X Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 7th May | DOMALA .. .. | 8,441 |
| 23rd „ | MASHOBRA .. | 8,324 |
| 13th June | DURENDA * .. | 7,241 |
| 11th July | MERKARA .. .. | 8,285 |
| 25th „ | MODASA .. .. | 8,986 |
| 8th August | MANELA .. | 8,303 |
| 22nd „ | MALDA .. | 8,965 |
| 5th Sept. | MATIANA .. | 3,965 |
| 26th „ | MASHOBRA .. | 8,324 |
| 17th Oct. | DURENDA* .. | 7,241 |
| 31st „ | MORVADA .. | 8,193 |

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15th May. | KIDDERPORE * | | 5,334 |
| 27th „ | SOUDAN | Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN | 6,696 |
| June | A Steamer* | | |
| 8th July | SICILIA | | 6,813 |
| 22nd „ | SARDINIA | Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA | 6,684 |
| 19th Aug. | SOUDAN | Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA | 6,696 |
| 16th Sept. | SICILIA | Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN | 6,813 |
| 14th Oct. | SARDINIA | Connects at Colombo with MALOJA | 6,684 |

* Cargo Vessel only.
† Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai. Cargo vessel only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS,
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| Date about | Steamers | Destination. |
|---|---|---|
| 3rd May. | CHAKLA .. | Karachi via K'war. |
| 5th „ | VITA .. | Karachi via K'war. 10 a. m. |
| 7th „ | BARJORA.. | Busreh via K'chi & P.Gulf Ports. |
| 9th „ | VASNA .. | Busreh via Karachi |
| 14th „ | KARAPARA | East & S. Africa. |

Terms and rates of Freights and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

## SHIPPING.

### N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer | Commander | Tons | Arrival | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Sado Maru | L. Nirel | 5898 | 30th „ | 14th May |
| Malacca Maru | M. Tani. | 5874 | 18th May | 1st June. |
| Nagato Maru | Y. Kotori | 5901 | 28th „ | 11th „ |
| Hakodate Maru. | S. Takahashi. | 5303 | 8th June | 22nd June. |
| Muroran Maru. | Y. Watanabe. | 5374 | 17th June | 1st July. |

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

| For:—Class | 1st Class | 2nd Class | European Steerage | 3rd Class with food | 3rd Class without food |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Singapore | 300 | 210 | 158 | 105 | 84 |
| Hongkong | 480 | 270 | 203 | 135 | 108 |
| Shanghai | 540 | 320 | 240 | 160 | 128 |
| Kobe | 618 | 380 | 285 | 190 | 152 |

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horsby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN."

### THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
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Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

### NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

## BANKING.

### THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | Authorised | 1,00,00,000 |
| Capital | Issued | 50,00,000 |
| Capital | Subscribed | 50,00,000 |
| Capital | Paid up to 31/12/23 | 27,40,335 |
| Reserve | Fund | 21,50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hafizabad | Multan City |
| Ambala City | Hoshiarpur | Montgomery |
| Ambala Cant. | Hyderabad (Sind) | Okara (Dist. Montgomery) |
| Bombay | Jullundur | Peshawar City |
| Cawnpore | Jammu | Patiala |
| Calcutta | Jhelum City | Quetta |
| Delhi | Karachi | Rawalpindi |
| D. I. Khan | Kasur | Sargodha |
| Ferozepore | Lahore City | Sialkot |
| Gujranwalla | Lyallpur | Srinagar |
| Gojra | Ludhiana | |
| Hapur | | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of cut-stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

## BANKING.

### IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each. ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,45,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
S. A. H. SITWELL, Esq., N. M. MURRAY, Esq., (Off.)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C. 3
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abbottabad | Kasauli | |
| Agra | Khandwa | |
| Ahmedabad | Kumbakonum | |
| Ahmedabad City | Karachi | |
| Ahmednagar | Lahore | |
| Ajmer | Larkana | |
| Akola | Lucknow | |
| Akyab | Lyallpur | |
| Allahabad | Madras (Mount Road) | |
| Alleppey | Madura | |
| Ambala | Mandalay | |
| Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency). | Mangalore | |
| Amraoti | Masulipatam | |
| Amritsar | Meerut | |
| Bangalore | Moulmein | |
| Bareilly | Mooltan | |
| Bassein | Muscorrie | |
| Bellary | Muzaffarpur | |
| Benares | Muttra | |
| Berhampore | Moradabad | |
| Beswada | Murree | |
| Bhopal | Mymensingh | |
| Bombay (Byculla) | Nadiad | |
| Bombay (Mandvi) | Nandyal | |
| Bombay (Sandhurst Road) | Nagpore | |
| Broach | Nainital | |
| Calcutta (Clive Street) | Narayangunge | |
| Calcutta (Burra Bazaar) | Nasik | |
| Calcutta (Park Street) | Nagapatam | |
| Calicut | Nellore | |
| Cawnpore | Nowshera | |
| Chittagong | Ootacamund | |
| Cocanada | Parbhani (Sub-Agency) | |
| Cochin | Patna | |
| Coimbator | Peshawar | |
| Colombo | Peshawar City (Sub-Agency.) | |
| Conjeevereram (Out Station.) | Poona | |
| Cuddalore | Poona City | |
| Cuddapah | Quetta | |
| Cuttack. | Rajahmundry | |
| Dacca. | Rajkot (Kathiawar) | |
| Debradun | Rangoon | |
| Darjeeling | Rangpur | |
| Delhi | Rawalpindi | |
| Dalhousie | Saharanpur | |
| Dhulia | Salem | |
| Dibrugarh | Sargodha | |
| Erode | Secunderabad | |
| Ferozepore | Serajgunge | |
| Fyzabad | Sholapur | |
| Gorakhpur | Sialkot | |
| Guntur | Simla | |
| Gwalior | Srinagar | |
| Hathras | Sukkur | |
| Hubli | Surat | |
| Hyderabad (Deccan) | Tellicherry | |
| Hyderabad (Sind) | Tinnevelly | |
| Indore | Trichinopoly | |
| Jaipur | Trivandrum | |
| Jalgaon (East Khandesh) | Tuticorin | |
| Jalpaiguri | Ujjain | |
| Jamshedpur | Vellore | |
| Jubbulpore | Viramgam | |
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| | Vizagapatam | |
| | Yeotmal | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
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R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

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OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.

The best terms for Policyholders.

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AGENTS WANTED.
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PREMIUM RESERVE FUND EXCEEDS 55 LAKHS.

Result of the last acturial Report duly approved by the Society allows a reversionary bonus of Rs. 75 per policy of Rs. 1,000.

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DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

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A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
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Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful

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EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS.
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Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages
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1, 1½ & 2 quires.
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THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

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MOST BATTERY TROUBLES ARE DUE TO

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RADIOLITE } prevents sulphation. preserves plates and insulators. puts new life in your battery.

Here is what the Government Electrical Engineer says of RADIOLITE:—

"There is no doubt that it very satisfactorily removes any sulphation in the Battery."

The International Motor Company, Bombay says:—

"We have found the chemical quite satisfactory."

Numerous other testimonials can be seen on application, but the best will be your own, if you try a tin.

*Apply for full particulars to*

### WHITE KERR & Co., Ltd.

*SOLE AGENTS:*—RADIOLITE,
Agricultural and other Machinery Importers, 53 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

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LODGING AND BOARDING
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

### ROYAL YAKUTI

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Aurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot (Kathiawar) India.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audits of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

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Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession of India you should own a copy at once. Pages 200.

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The above will be on view on the sale day. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

### TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.

Apply
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
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A Graduate from Bilaspur informs us that your Patent Medicine (Atank Nigrah Pills) is "the best of its kind."

The pills are meant to cure Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, brain fag, etc. etc.

Re 1/- only for a trial tin of 32 pills.

*Bombay Office—*

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Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

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A 19587

WANTED—A GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE as Headmaster for The Sir Evan Smith Madressa, Zanzibar. Apply with full particulars to—C. M. PATEL, Thamna, via Umreth.
A R10209

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A R10350

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A 19597

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A R10363

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B R10358

WANTED—CUSTOMS WORK such as Import, Export, Drawback and Transhipment by an expert hand. Please write Box No. 237, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10365

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TO LET near G. I. P. R. Dadar, opposite Railway Police Quarter, Plot No. 29, first floor of recently built oil painted Bungalow with electric and gas fittings, finest airy situation, containing 4 bedrooms with bathroom, 1 kitchen, 1 big hall and dining room, Rs. 200 or Rs. 215 with lights. Apply immediately PERFUMERY MART, Hornby Row, Bombay.
C R10366

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JEWELLERS, LTD.

Treasure House,

Churchgate St., BOMBAY.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH

**Malarial Fever**

EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open
RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.

**"Neocuro"**

is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
113, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

WE RESHARPEN SAFETY RAZOR BLADES AND RAZORS, bright, and keen as new, Razors, As. 8; new Handles fitted, Re. 1 ea.; Blades Re. 1-2 doz.; under 6 As. 2 ea.; "OGEE", automatic stropper for ordinary razors, Rs. 8-8. Carborundum Stroppers, Rs. 5; Spiral roller "Royal" stroppers for Gillette blades, Rs. 7-8. All Post Free. Clippers sharpened Toilet, Re. 1-4; Horse, Rs. 2 each. MATHEWS & CO., Taj Building, Wallace St., Hornby Road.
T R10189

FOR SALE—
10 New C. I. ROPE PULLEYS, fitted with Cone Bushes 33 inches dia. 2 gr. of 7/8 inches rope 3 inches bore.
2 New C. I. Split Bevel Wheels 51 teeth 1 3/4 inches pitch 4 1/2 inches face with Cone Bushes.
19 Second Hand do. do. do.
2 New C. I. Solid Bevel Wheels 57 teeth 1 3/4 inches pitch 4 1/2 inches face 4 inches bore.
19 Second Hand do. do. do.
FOR further particulars and inspection apply to Box No. 239, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 19591

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WANTED—FILTER PRESS for oil of 15 tons per day capacity also. Disintegrator for oil cake 2 tons per hour capacity. Apply with full particulars and prices to Box No. 224A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K

FOR SALE—One 16 H.P. Dwarf Pattern Vertical STEAM BOILER by Lumbye, Ld., Greetland Boiler Works, working pressure 200lbs. per square inch 10-6, by 5-6, diar complete with all usual mountings, Injector, Chimney, and a steam donkey, all for sale just as new (used only about a week). For prices and particulars write to the undersigned. KHANCHAND LUNIDARAM D. P. & CO., Khori Garden, Karachi, P. O. Box. No. 89.
K 19563.

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### PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

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STAMPS—ALL different and good packets; 9 North Borneo Re. 1, 9 Mauritius As. 8. IMPERIAL STAMP CO. LTD., ALLAHABAD.
L 19548

EARN RS. 500 MONTHLY.—Famous book by American Experts teaches 129 Profitable Spare time Employments; 41 Money making Schemes (small capitalists); 200 Priceless Trade secrets and 150 Patent Medicine Formulas. Only Rs. 2-8 by V. P. P. Hundreds of testimonials.—C. & M. DAWSON, Dept., 11, Kamayut, Rangoon.
L R10351

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B R10368

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|---|---|
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### NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

NO. 3318/151.

THE FOLLOWING draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue under section 22 (1) (d) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, is published as required by section 22 (2) of the said Act, for the information of the persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police from any person or persons with regard to the draft on or before the 31st May, 1924, will be duly considered.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 (1) (d) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, and with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is pleased to amend the rules made under section 22 (1) (d) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, as follows, namely:

The existing rules 1 and 2 given below shall be cancelled:

1. No person shall ride a cycle of any description or move a hand cart in a Street or Public Place between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise without a lighted lamp of suitable character and giving a sufficient illumination being fixed in front of such cycle or handcart.

2. No person shall drive any cart, carriage, van, dray or truck, drawn by cattle or any automotor car in any Street or Public Place between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise without two lighted lamps of suitable character and illumination affixed thereto, one on either side of the front portion of such vehicle.

The following new rule shall be inserted as rule 1:—

1. No person shall—
(a) drive any carriage, cart, van, dray, truck or other vehicle, drawn by horses, or
(b) ride any bicycle or tricycle, or
(c) drive a cart, van, dray, truck or other vehicle drawn by bullocks or buffaloes or move a handcart,
from half an hour after sunset till half an hour before sunrise unless such vehicle is provided with lights as follows:
In the case of vehicles mentioned in (a)—
A lamp showing a white light in front and a red light at the rear shall be affixed to each side of the front portion of the vehicle and such lamps shall be fixed so that the red light is clearly visible from behind;
In the case of vehicles mentioned in (b)—
One lamp showing a white light in front to be attached to the front of the vehicle and one lamp showing a red light to the rear to be attached to the back of the vehicle;
In the case of vehicles mentioned in (c)—
One lamp showing a red light to the rear to be attached to the back of the vehicle.

The existing rule 3 shall be numbered as rule 2.

D. HEALY,
Officiating Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay, 9th April, 1924.
C19590

### NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 3293/151

THE FOLLOWING draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue under section 22 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, is published, as required by section 22 (2) of the said Act, for the information of the persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police from any person or persons with regard to the draft on or before the 31st May 1924, will be duly considered.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is pleased to amend the rules made under section 22 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, as follows, namely:—

The following rule shall be substituted for the existing Rule 3:

"Every driver or rider of a vehicle pulling up in any street shall do so with care to prevent danger, obstruction or inconvenience to the public. When the driver or rider wishes to turn to the right, he will give a signal to the following traffic of his intention to do so by extending his hand horizontally to the right; and when about to stop, he will raise his hand vertically palm to the front."

D. HEALY,
Officiating Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay, 8th April, 1924.
C19589

### THE LATE SHETH KHIMJI DAYAL SMARAK FUND.

SCHOLARSHIPS from the above fund are to be awarded to the poor and deserving students for higher Commercial technical or Agricultural education. Only those who have passed the P. E. examination and wish to take up the above lines need apply to the HON. SECRETARY, on the prescribed forms to be had on application. The applications must reach him before the 15th of June, 1924. Candidates of Lohana caste will be given preference for half the number of Scholarships. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
C19588

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Mr. PRANSHANKER NATHURAM has severed his connection with our client's firm of M. J. Vora and Co. from the 24th day of March, 1924. The said firm is being continued by the remaining partners (1) Mr. Mulshanker Jadowji, (2) Nandlal Harjiwan, (3) Navalshanker Narbheshanker and (4) Chhelshanker Narbheshanker.

BHIMJI & CO.,
Attorneys for M. J. Vora and Co.
19598

### WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

### NOTICE.

OWNERS and TRAINERS are reminded that entries for both the Western India Derby Stakes to be run at Poona, 2nd September Meeting, 1924, and the Eclipse Stakes of India to be run at Bombay, February Meeting, 1925, close with the SECRETARY, Western India Turf Club, Poona, on 1st June, 1924.
C19595

### THE NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above Association will be held on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 12 noon (S. T.) at Sir Dinshaw Petit Native Brokers' Exchange Hall.

By order of the Board,
RAJENDRA SOMNARAYEN,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1924.
C19596

### NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

NO. 3366/151.

UNDER rule 4 of the rules made under clause (c), sub-section (1), of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, hereby prohibits vehicles from standing or halting on that portion of Hornby Road which lies between the west footpath and the temporary Tramway platform erected opposite Bhattia Bagh.

D. HEALY,
Officiating Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay, 10th April, 1924.
C19594

### THE BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(Incorporated in India.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Offices, No. 27, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, on 22nd May, 1924, at 5-0 o'clock p.m. (S. T.), for transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Revenue Accounts and the Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1923.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS are CLOSED from 15th to 29th May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. BROWN,
General Manager.
Bombay, 1st May, 1924.
C19593

### THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

### NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 15th day of May, 1924, at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Registered Office, "Akbar Building," 203-205, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I—To receive and Adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June 1923.
II—To declare a dividend.
III—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
IV—To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remunerations.
V—To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th May to 27th May, 1924, both days inclusive.

Akbar Building, 203-205, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 30th April, 1924.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HAJEEBHOY LALJEE & CO.
Secretaries and Treasurers

N. B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after 28th May 1924, between the hours 12 and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on working days to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 12th day of May 1924 on production of their Share Certificate.
C 19600

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undermentioned documents, documents of title relating to property, situated at Andheri in Salsette and belonging to our client Mr. PIROZSHAW BURJORJI GODREJ have been LOST. Any person who may have come across the same is requested to return them to the undersigned. Suitable compensation will be given for trouble and expense to anyone returning the documents:—

1. Conveyance, dated 26th August, 1919, from Rustomji Novroji Mavalwalla to Pirozshaw Burjorji Godrej.
2. Conveyance, dated 18th September, 1919, from Dossibai Pestonji D. Patel to Pirozshaw Burjorji Godrej.
3. Conveyance, dated 25th February, 1922, from Rattanbai, widow of Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, to Pirozshaw B. Godrej.
4. Conveyance, dated 19th September, 1921, from Anton Doming Gomes to Pirozshaw Burjorji Godrej.
5. Release, dated 7th October, 1921, Juran Gabroo Miskit and others.
6. Deed of exchange, dated 15th day of February, 1922, from Thackersey Jadavji to Pirozshaw Burjorji Godrej.

Dated this 2nd day of May, 1924.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Pirozshaw Burjorji Godrej.
C19592

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Dr. GOVINDRAO BHAU PRABHAKAR, of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, an Opthalmic Surgeon, a widower, residing at the time of his death at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

NARAYANRAO GOVINDRAO PRABHAKAR, of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, a Medical Practitioner, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventeenth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
For Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 17th day of April, 1924.
Messrs. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
19599

## AUCTION SALE.

### BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

FURNITURE SALE AT "SHAMROCK" HOUSE SOUTER STREET, BYCULLA.

On TUESDAY, the 6th day of May, 1924, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Shamrock" House, Souter Street, Byculla very valuable and handsome household furniture, rich glassware, crockery and plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board, dinner wagon, carpets, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, suite of sofas in 10 pieces, Cycy Cabinets, ornaments, vases, figures, single and double bedsteads, mosquito cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands, one sweet-tone semi-grand piano, one ice box, wicker sofa, writing tables, glass door, book cases, silver cabinet, carved furniture, cane furniture, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of J. M. N. Wadia, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 5th May, 1924.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO OWNERS OF FLOUR MILLS.
AUCTION SALE OF 7 PIECES OF BOLT AND SILK CLOTH AND 7 PIECES OF GRIT GAUZE.

By the order of the office concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, MONDAY, the 5th May, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
7 pieces of Bolt and Silk Cloth, each piece of 30-250 yards.
7 pieces of Grit Gauze, each piece of 20-50 yards.
N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th May, 1924.

## AUCTION SALES.

### MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, Hummum Street Fort.
Telephone No. 24063.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES ETC., AT B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY CO., SCRAP YARD MAHALAKSHMI.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Thursday the 8th and Friday the 9th May 1924 at 2-30 p.m. at the Railway Coy.'s Stores Depot, Mahalakshmi.

A quantity of Railway Plants, Stores etc., consisting of India Rubber scrap, drums, kegs, files, lamps of sorts, old and bent rail pieces of sizes: leather scrap, cast and wrought iron, and steel scrap, of sorts, cast steel scrap; channels iron; Old angle iron; pipes W.I. Girders old; wood; locks; old sleepers; transverse; bridge work iron scrap; paints; crockery and miscellaneous other stores.

One lot of old Girders and machinery lying at Coy's Wharf Colaba may be seen before the sale by the intending purchasers as this materials will be sold at Coy.'s Stores Depot Mahalakshmi.

In the case of the lots to be sold by weight the material will be weighed as soon as possible after the auction is over, and will be in the stores yard, at the risk of the purchasers.

Purchasers must accept as final the weights of lots, which may be notified at the auction.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required when lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid, and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 5 per cent on the value of the material will be charged by the Company as ground rents on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th May, 1924.

### J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SANTA CRUZ, OPPOSITE SANTA CRUZ RAILWAY SATION, AT THE JUNCTION OF TWO ROADS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for Lawrence Manu Ghari, the owner of the property, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Thacker Anandilal Pragji, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will put up the undermentioned property for sale by Public Auction at the premises at Santa Cruz on SUNDAY, the 11th day of May, 1924, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of non-agricultural land or ground with the trees, messuages, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Danda, Santa Cruz, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and in the District of Bombay Suburban, containing by admeasurement 1,327 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Entry No. 591, part of Survey No. 6, Pot Nos. 1 and 2 and part of Survey No. 57, Pot No. 1 (part) and bearing non-agricultural Survey No. 163 of Danda village and assessed by the Notified Area Committee Salsette Santa Cruz Circle under No. 2 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Ruttonji Chowksey, on or towards the North by public road and on or towards the South by the property of Shamji Girdhar and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., at their office at 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th May, 1924.

### The World's Great Astrologer.

MR. K.C. AURORA, M.A., LL.B., M.R.A.S., Vakil, High Court, Roorkee, writes on 12.12-1922:—"I was very much interested in perusing 'THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGER.' It is a nice treatise on the science of Astrology. It is of practical use to the advanced student and the novice. It is clearly written." It enables everybody to have daily predictions for any length of time. Character Reading and the description of personal appearance etc., etc., can be known by it—a unique work—information in this book worth its value in gold—a copy dispenses all astrologers. Price Rs. 1-8-0. Apply to:—S.P. TATA'S INDIAN SCIENCE INSTITUTE, Vizianagram City, B.N. Railway.

### HAND EMBROIDERY MACHINE

The Fairy of the Home. A highly interesting novelty for the ladies. Produces excellent needle work of wonderful charms, such as Chair cushions, Baby caps, Slippers and other innumerable articles. Reduced price Rs. 9. Frame Rs. 2, Scissor Rs. 1/8/-. Designs -/12/- each. Wools or Silken threads of different shades and colours supplied extra. Order to:—DUGAL BRJS., 34-B. Bram. reth Road, LAHORE.

### ASTROLOGER OF ASTROLOGEES.

Gained world wide fame in ASTROLOGY. Simply send your time and date of birth or writing letter. Special five years life reading with character sketch. Map of Heavens, longevity, finance, business prospects etc. Rs. 4/8. One year's with the above details Rs. 2. Answers for any three questions with miraculous accuracy Re. 1/4. Satisfaction guaranteed. Trial will convince. "S. S. Reuben, Karachi, writes:—Your predictions are admirable. You really deserve the title ASTROLOGER of ASTROLOGERS. Apply to:—THE BHARAT ASTROLOGICAL ASHREMAN, Kasimkota, Vizag Dist. S. India.

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AMUSEMENTS.

# WEST-END CINEMA

A Special Pearl White Drama in 6 Reels—To-Night and This Week

## TERROR

featuring the fearless, peerless Queen of the Serials

**Pearl White—Pearl White**

**Pearl White—Pearl White**

She was her father's only pet daughter, she had her body physically developed but had not developed her mind, so much so that he claimed the right to select for her a husband of his own choice, but that led to serious complications, which you are invited to see in

## TERROR

The superb Drama featuring the pet idol of the millions

**Pearl White—Pearl White**

Please note that

## THIS IS NOT A SERIAL

BUT IT IS ONLY A

## ONE-WEEK DRAMA

See the famous Star of the Serials in her entirety, new role in a six-Reel Drama

## PARIS

The beautiful scenes of the famous French Metropolis, its chateaus and its gardens, its Rue de la Pais and its magnificent streets and boulevards—they all defy description.

**Pearl White—Pearl White**

in

## "TERROR"

The Programme includes the International News

To-Night 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)

**West-End Cinema**

(New Churney Road.)

# CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents

## TO-DAY AND THIS WEEK

**Majestic Film's**

FIRST SOCIAL SUPER PRODUCTION

## THE DEBT OF SIN

WRITTEN BY

## NAVAL GANDHI

AND DIRECTED BY

## ARDESHIR IRANI.

A picture with a tremendous force of acting, luxurious and expensive sets and above all most thrilling and realistically staged character studies.

SEE THIS

Picturesque thriller of life's throbbing Passions

TIME—RATES—AS USUAL.

# IMPERIAL

Lamington Road

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

TO-NIGHT

HAS THE HONOUR TO PRESENT

By Special Arrangement With Pathe

Owen Nares

Catherine Calvert

Malvina Longfellow

IN

**"The Indian Love Lyrics"**

A story based on the poems from The Garden of Kama, by Laurence Hope.

Set to music by Amy Woodforde-Finder.

England's Leading Artists in Magnificent Costumes, Splendid Court Scenes, and Perfect Acting.

A GEM OF A PICTURE.

Also

A PATHE COMEDY.

Time:—

Daily: 5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m,

Saturday, Sunday, and Bank Holidays, Matinee 3-30 p.m,

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

**Lalitkala Darsha Sangit Natak Mandali.**

Founded by

Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle

Nasik:—Vijayanand Theatre.

Monday 5th May 1924 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

SHAHA—SHIVAJI.

Wednesday 7th May 1924 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

RAKSHASHI

MAHATVAKANKSHA.

*Proprietors:*—Pendharkar and Chapelar.

**EXCELSIOR THEATRE.**

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.

"SALOME"

Featuring NAZIMOVA.

**EMPIRE THEATRE.**

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"BEYOND THE ROCKS"

Featuring RUDOLPH VALENTINO

and

GLORIA SWANSON.

**EMPRESS THEATRE.**

TO-DAY AT 6 30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"JAZZMANIA"

Featuring MAE MURRAY.

REMEMBER THE FILM IS RUNNING FOR

**2nd Week**

Bombay's Premier, Palatial and Popular

**Novelty**

CINEMA Presents TO-NIGHT

at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

THE THRILLING and ROMANTIC FILM

**"PRITHVI-RAJ CHAVAN"**

By the Eastern Film Co., of Baroda

In 6 Reels of Terrific Interest.

To-Morrow Extra Show at 3-15 p.m.


# THE WEATHER.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 2nd May 1924.

| | |
|---|---|
| Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2. p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m. | |
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr | 29.733 in |
| Temperature of Air .. .. | 85.7 degrees |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer .. | 79.1 " |
| Dew Point .. .. .. | 76.2 " |
| Relative humidity of Air .. | 74% " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) .. | 0.0 " |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 92.7 " |
| Minimum .. .. .. | 79.4 " |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | NNW,W,WSW: |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight | 109 miles |

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time | Depth on Still. | LOW WATER. Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time | Depth on Still. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | May | h. m. | ft. in. | May | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Sat. | 3 | 9 10 | 27 4 | 3 | 8 26 | 19 |
| | | 12 34 | 29 7 | | 20 24 | 18 |
| Sun. | 4 | 11 52 | 27 9 | 4 | 5 18 | 16 2 |
| | | 7 10 | 24 8 | | 17 43 | 18 9 |
| M. | 5 | 12 24 | 27 9 | 5 | 5 46 | 16 1 |
| | | | | | 18 18 | 18 11 |
| Tu. | 6 | 0 9 | 26 3 | 6 | 6 16 | 16 3 |
| | | 12 55 | 27 7 | | 18 51 | 19 2 |
| W. | 7 | 0 37 | 25 11 | 7 | 6 45 | 16 6 |
| | | 13 27 | 27 4 | | 19 27 | 19 7 |
| Th. | 8 | 1 7 | 25 6 | 8 | 7 16 | 16 11 |
| | | 14 0 | 26 11 | | 20 5 | 20 1 |
| F. | 9 | 1 40 | 25 0 | 9 | 7 48 | 17 5 |
| | | 14 37 | 26 5 | | 20 52 | 20 6 |

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSAY, THE 2ND OF MAY 1924

| STATIONS. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hrs. | Minimum of past 24 hrs. | Rainfall. Past 24 hrs. | Total 1st May to date. | Departure 1st May to date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PUNJAB— | | | | | |
| Multan | 94.8 | 71.3 | .. | — | —0.03 |
| Rawalpindi | 91.0 | 62.1 | 0.10 | 0.10 | +0.04 |
| Lahore | 98.1 | 70.8 | .. | — | —0.13 |
| Hissar | 96.2 | 67.5 | .. | — | .. |
| Ambala | 97.7 | 72.6 | .. | — | —0.03 |
| Delhi | 96.4 | 64.9 | 0.14 | 0.14 | +0.11 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | |
| Agra | 93.6 | 74.1 | .. | — | .. |
| Mainpuri | 102.0 | 73.7 | .. | — | .. |
| Jhansi | 104.2 | 74.6 | .. | — | .. |
| Cawnpore | 99.0 | 71.8 | 0.15 | 0.15 | +0.15 |
| Allahabad | 106.1 | 73.0 | .. | — | .. |
| SIND— | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 99.8 | 71.6 | .. | — | —0.03 |
| Karachi | 86.6 | 76.0 | .. | — | — |
| RAJPUTANA— | | | | | |
| Ajmer | 94.6 | 75.4 | .. | — | —0.03 |
| Jaipur | 98.6 | 72.7 | .. | — | .. |
| Kotah | 102.2 | 80 6 | .. | — | —0.03 |
| Mount Abu | 81.0 | 66.4 | .. | — | —0.06 |
| KATHIAWAR— | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 98.4 | 66 5 | .. | — | —0.03 |
| Dwarka | 86.2 | 80.2 | .. | — | .. |
| Veraval | 85.6 | 79 2 | .. | — | —0.03 |
| Rajkot | 103.0 | 73.7 | .. | — | —0.03 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 100.2 | 77.1 | .. | — | —0.03 |
| GUJRAT— | | | | | |
| Surat | 101.4 | 79.2 | .. | — | .. |
| Ahmedabad | 104.6 | 77.1 | .. | — | —0 03 |
| Deesa | 101.2 | 73.5 | .. | — | —0.0. |
| CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | |
| Neemuch | 98.7 | 70.0 | .. | — | —0.03 |
| Indore | 99.3 | 73 3 | .. | — | .. |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 103.6 | 74.2 | .. | — | —0.03 |
| Sauger | 100.2 | 70.2 | .. | — | .. |
| Hoshangabad | 104.1 | 76.4 | .. | — | .. |
| Khandwa | 104.8 | 76.3 | .. | — | .. |
| Akola | 103.2 | 77.2 | .. | — | .. |
| Amraoti | 107.2 | 77.6 | .. | — | —0.03 |
| Nagpur | 103.6 | 77.2 | .. | — | —0.03 |
| Chanda | 101.4 | 75.4 | .. | — | —0.03 |
| Raipur | 101.7 | 75.6 | .. | 1.07 | +1.04 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | |
| Bombay | 93.7 | 81.1 | .. | — | .. |
| Ratnagiri | 90 1 | 79.2 | .. | — | .. |
| Mormugao | 92.0 | 76.5 | .. | — | —0.12 |
| Karwar | 92.6 | 79.6 | .. | — | —0.06 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN— | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 104.6 | 68.4 | .. | — | —0.03 |
| Ahmednagar | 103.0 | 67.8 | .. | — | .. |
| Poona | 101.6 | 64.4 | .. | — | —0.03 |
| Sholapur | 100.2 | 74.2 | .. | — | —0.02 |
| Bijapur | 104. | 73.8 | .. | — | .. |
| Belgaum | 100.1 | 66.6 | .. | — | —0.09 |
| HYDERABAD— | | | | | |
| Aurangabad | 104.0 | 74.6 | .. | — | —0.06 |
| Nizamabad(Indur) | 110.7 | 78.2 | .. | — | —0.10 |
| Hyderabad | 107.6 | 83.4 | .. | — | —0.06 |
| MALABAR— | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 95.2 | 82.0 | .. | .. | —0.75 |
| Calicut | 94. | 83.1 | .. | — | —0.49 |
| Cochin | 92.0 | 82.1 | .. | 0.01 | —0.5. |
| CEYLON— | | | | | |
| Colombo | 89.7 | 80.6 | .. | 0.03 | —0.77 |
| MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE— | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 97.1 | 82.8 | .. | .. | —0.06 |
| Bellary | 106.5 | 80.1 | .. | 0.01 | —0.18 |
| Cuddapah | 103. | 80.7 | .. | .. | —0.03 |
| Madras | 99.1 | 82 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bangalore | 99.1 | 69 0 | 0.50 | 0.51 | +0.21 |
| Coimbatore | 99. | 77.6 | .. | .. | —0.24 |
| Trichinopoly | 107.6 | 8..0 | .. | .. | —0.33 |
| Negapatam | 98.1 | 82.1 | .. | .. | —0.06 |

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday the 3rd May 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 0.10" of rain and Delhi 0.14." Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and the air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature was lower than usual and night temperature in the southeast of the province only.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0.15" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Allahabad humidity is in slight defect. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Agra and Cawnpore, and the minimum at Jhansi. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 106 deg. at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in north Rajputana and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Sind. Maximum temperature was below normal in Rajputana and upper Sind and the minimum at Bikaner and Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in north Gujarat and in defect in Cutch and at Indore. Maximum temperature was below normal at Deesa and the minimum at Bhuj. The thermometer rose to 106 deg. at Bhavnagar-para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in excess at Raipur and generally in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature was below normal in the east Central Provinces. Nagpur recorded a maximum temperature of 109 deg. yesterday.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. Temperature attained at Bombay a maximum value of 92.7 (2deg.6 above normal) and a minimum value of 81deg.1 (1deg.8 above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are mostly clear. The air is drier than usual in Hyderabad and at Ahmednagar. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in east Hyderabad and at Belgaum; the minimum was below the average in the north Bombay Deccan and above it at Hyderabad. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 111 deg. at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—A few falls of rain have occurred in the north and east Punjab and the United Provinces, and several dust and thunderstorms have occurred there and in Rajputana. A few falls have also occurred in Mysore, Bangalore reporting 0.50" of rain. The sea has become moderate at Colombo.

Forecast.—The unsettled weather in the north of the reporting area is likely to disappear by next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 2nd May 1924 issued from Simla.

The depression near Table Island has become unimportant. The western disturbance is crossing the frontier and is well marked. It is likely to cause numerous dust and thunderstorms in north-west India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and north-east Baluchistan and local in Lower Burma and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Kashmir, the North-west Frontier Provinces and the east of the Central Provinces.

Chief amounts were:—Rangoon, Silchar and Shillong three-quarters of an inch; Dibrugarh one; Sibsagar two; Dhubri and Cherrapunji one and a half; Darjiling, Chittagong, Angul three-quarters; Sonamarg Fort Sandeman, Quetta a half; Raipur one.

# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

May 3.

S S Dongola, Griffin, Aden.
S S Karapara, Harvey, Durban.
S S Bardus, Ammussen, Glasgow.
S S City of Bombay, P[illegible]nturion, Liverpool.
S S Vasna, Gulliver, Bu[illegible]sreh.

## DEPARTURES.

May 4.

S S British Soldier, Preece, Maha[illegible]nerah.
S S Polcevera, Thomas, New York.
S S Ranee, Pinson, Calcutta.
S S Maur, Svensen, Bangkok.
S S City of Bombay:—The City Line st[illegible]am-W. er City of Bombay, 5186 tons, Captain [illegible]y Penburthy, arrived in harbour on Saturda from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna, 2043 tons tons, Captain B. Gulliver, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Polcevera:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Polcevera, 6014 tons, Captain J. Thomas, sailed yesterday from harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S S Ranee:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Ranee, 3644 tons, Captain C H Pinson, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S S Maur:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Maur, 650 tons, Captain J Svensen, sailed yesterday from harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

S S Dongola:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Dongola, 4729 tons, Captain E H Griffin, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden, with the outward mails of the 17th ultimo, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Karapara:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karapara, 2722 tons, Captain G J Harley, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

## EXPORTS.

May 3.

S S Mantua for London:—14 bales embroidery sundas, Cox's Shipping Agency; 6 bundles lamb skin, Cox's Shipping Agency; 11 bundles woollen carpet, Cox's Shipping Agency, 50 cwt. Mother of Pearl, E Virji and Co. 402 cwt turmeric, E Virji and Co. 95 cwt turmeric, G Suchidinia; 12 bales goat skin, E A Rahman; 15 cwt chutney, N L Jusawala; 100 cwt. coffee, Thos Cook and Sons; 27 bales cow hides, C Rahamtulla; 100 bundles deerhorns, L Rahimtoola, 185 cwt chutney, Framjee Nowroji.

S S Clearway for Dunkirk:—2000 cwt. linseed, Volkart Bros.

S S Clearway for Leith:—3000 cwt linseed, Rally Bros.

S S Polievera for New York:—1210 cwts. gum karaya, N Muiji and Co.

S S Arcturus for New York:—225 cwt cummin seed, I A H Moosa; 11 bales druggets, J S Pimenta.

S S Arcturus for Philadelphia:—192 cask. salted goat skin, C J Mathews.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—406 bales cotton Gill and Co.; 4 bales wool, R Dadabhoy; 101 bales wool, D Kundanmal; 26 bales wool, C Chaganmal; 415 bales wool, C Mamsarup; 93 bales wool, G Gumanmal; 325 bales wool, V Oomersey; 5 bales wool, H Ramgopal; 4 bales wool, S Gambherchand; 43 bales wool, K Rekhabdas; 54 bales wool, B Shrivallabh; 18 bales wool, C Kanjlal; 30 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co. 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 10 bales wool, V Babulbhai; 41 bales wool, Bombay Co.; 125 bbales cotton, Patel Cotton Co.; 440 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.; 220 bables cotton waste, M Chandulal and Co.; 55 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co.; 11 bales grey cotton yarn, Swadeshi Mills Ltd.

S S Massilia for Glasgow:—102 cwt niger seed, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Abydos for Genoa:—2500 cwt rape seed, Gorio Ld. 5000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.; 500 cwt linseed, Gorio Ld.

S S Domala for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton N Rajaram and Co.; 500 cwt ajwain seed, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales cotton, Vurdman Bros.; 220 bales cotton, L Dreyfus and Co.; 500 cwt myrabollam, Kalyandas Bros.; 3 pots Palma rose oil, Volkart Bros.

S S Domala for London:—10000 cwt cotton seed, Volkart Bros. 4000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros. 60 cwt kaju nuts, G Khetasi.

S S Lt. St. Lambert Bic for Haiphong:—1000 bales cotton, Langley and Co. 3528 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 1000 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co.; 5000 bales cotton, K Deochand and Co.

S S City of Nagpur for Marseilles:—1000 cwt rape seed, Volkart Bros.

S S City of Nagpur for Liverpool:—300 cwt ground nut oil cake, N V Valmohmad.

S S Aquilia for Genoa:—220 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co.

S S Kidderpore for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros; 500 bales cotton, C Bomanji and Co.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, S Hemarai and Co.; 500 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Kidderpore for Osaka:—550 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Sado Maru for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton, C Bomanji and Co. 1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Sado Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co. 1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

## IMPORTS.

May 3.

S S Delta from London. Agents M M and Co.:—10 boxes bar gold, 1 box gold coin, 416 bars Silver, 14 cases medical goods, 107 cases biscuits, 30 cases soapoleum, 112 cases winecarnils, 12 cases jams, 13 cases drapery, 12 crates cardboard boxes, 37 cases castor oil, 132 cases cigarettes, 20 cases syrup, 13 cases crown cork, 15 cases bacons, 15 cases hams, 559 cases brandy, 10 cases oil stores, 50 cases vinegar, 26 cases printing ink, 40 cases c. store vinegar, 200 cases wine, 30 cases port, 12 cases emulsion, 110 cases gin, 2 cases lub. oil, 1 drum lub. oil, 22 bales old clothing, 107 dry steps composition, 112 drums paint, 65 kegs paint, 170 cask aspholte, 24 cases tobacco, 20 cases preserves, 50 cases candles, 16 cases photo material, 25 cases common soap, 20 bales card board, 100 bundles yellow metal sheet, 60 tins glue, 20 bags glue, 1355 cases common H. hold soap.

From Middlesburg:—2300 bundles galvd. plain sheet, 3000 bundles galvd corr sheet, 300 drums paint, 20 cases table salt, 50 cases alimentary paste, 42 cases flooring tiles grey, 25 cases essential oil, 27 cases gold bar,

From Aden:—2 boxes specie.

From Portsaid:—36 bales cotton.

S S Clan Macfarlane from Manchester. Agents.—James, Finlay and Co.:—152 bales cotton, 256 cases cotton, 80 bales cotton yarn, 435 cases cotton yarn, 42 cases cotton goods, 45 cases grey cotton yarnfi 75 cases grey cotton yarn, 17 cases yarn, 397 cases whiskey, 158 bales paper, 4375 bundles glvd corr. sheet.; 20 D/bags desinfecting powder, 40 drums disinfecting powder 25 drums disinfecting fluid, 10000 fire bricks, 300 D/bags fire clay, 230 cases wine, 62 cases cut teaks, 2004 stoneware acid jars 50 cases mineral oil in tin, 16 cases umbrella, 500 drums sanitary buid, 100 D/bags principilated chalk, 30 cases whold soap, 100 bales old newspaper, 40 irodrous Lub. grease, 13 barrels Lub. grease.

From Liverpool:—33 cases cotton yarn, 610 cases common soap, 87 cases toilet soap, 100 cases nitrate of ammonia, 158 bales paper, 15 bundles common soap, 1285 boxes com. soap, 42 cases alum circles 2595 bundles gld. corr. sheet, 355 bundles gld. sheet, 400 drums caustic soda, 400 kegs bicarb soda, 1700 bags bicarb soda, 40 cases glue, 24 sll. cases asbested cement, 62 cases bobins, 260 cases lub. grease, 2875 bundles G. Plain sheet.

From Genoa:—48 cases alum, sound, 18 cases cotton tissue, 70 cases vermouth, 17 cases button 26 cases cotton, 15 crates C. tiles, 400 crates corrrans, 600 packets flooring tiles; 100 bags almond 50 bags sulphated amonia, 26563 marble tiles.

S S BR. Rose from Abadan. Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.:—4815.43 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

S S Shuja from Jeddah. Agents Bombay and Persia S N Co. Ld. and The Arab Steamers Ld.:—18 cases specie, 1 bundle specie.


"The Cream For Our Climate"

Non-Greasy

**VEN-YUSA**

The Oxygen Face Cream

NOTHING is so refreshing and rejuvenating to the skin as Ven-Yusa, the Cream with the great revitalizing oxygen property. Daily massage with Ven-Yusa will drive away that lack-lustre complexion caused by excessive wrinkles and Ven-Yusa literally puts *new life* into the tissues, heat and dust. al softness and sweet freshness to the skin. imparting a natu

at Re. One per jar of all chemists, hairdressers & perfumers Stewart & Co. Ltd., Dalhousie Sq., CALCUTTA; BOMBAY; Dadha & Co., China Bazaar Rd. MADRAS; COLOMBO; or De Sousa & Co., RANGOON. I.V. 29.

Ven-Yusa is obtainable, or from Messrs. Smith Kemp & Co. Ltd., Charni Rd. The Apothecaries Co. Ltd., C[illegible]

PHEW! IT [illegible]S TOO HOT.

NO DOUBT [illegible]ABOUT IT BUT WE CAN [illegible] COOL YOU AND MAKE YOU COMF[illegible]ORTABLE WITH OUR AIRO CLOTHIN[illegible]G.

JUST RECEIVED

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AIRO NET VESTS Rs 18-0 PER DOZEN | AIRO SUIT LENGTH 7 YDS Rs 6-8 | TWILL SHIRTS RS 1-13 EACH | AIRO MALL SAORIS Rs 14½ | BATH SHEETS 72 46x Rs 8-13[illegible] BATH TOWE[illegible] 60x31 Rs 4-10 PAIR |

NEW STOCK OF SHIRTINGS

THE

**BOMBAY SWADESHI**

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Co., Ltd.

| BOMBAY. | COCHIN. | POONA. |
|---|---|---|
| Times' Buildings, Fort, | Budhwar Peth | |
| Narsinh Mansion | Cantonment, | |
| Princess Street. | Main Street. | |

A SPECIALITY OF SUN HATS.

**COCOGEM**

WHAT IS THE FOOD VAL[illegible] OF COCOGEM

The principal value of any food consists of the relative amount of muscular energy it transmits to the human body.

Thus the calorific value per pound of fresh vegetables is 250; milk 325; rice and wheat 1700; sugar 1875; butter 3450.

The calorific value of Cocogem is 4050 and it is 97.9 per cent digestible.

From these scientific facts, it is easy to understand how Cocogem increases the food value of fresh vegetables, grains and sweetmeats, thus furnishing a large amount of true food value at low costs.

Canny Cash Co-operates with Cocogem.

Sole Distributors for Bombay

(Excluding Sindh.)

NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO.,

227, Frere Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(10)

**KASHMIR SILKS**

Real Swadeshi from bottom to top made of pure Kashmir Silk Yarn hand woven, cheaper and more durable than foreign silks. Trial solicited. For particulars write to

KASHMIR TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CO.,

Srinagar—Kashmir.

## AMERICAN COTTON.

### MESSRS. A. NORDON & CO.' REPORT

April 3.

Cotton:—The general trend of the market during the week has been upward and the May position has developed decided strength partly on reports that a good deal of the New York stock was about to be exported and partly on speculative covering, with a revival of interest in the continued strong statistical position, and with some reports of a slight improvement in dry goods circles. There is however no tangible evidence of a willingness to accept the present price level of the raw material as a basis for additional business; the outlook for cotton goods is that trading will continue in a hand-to-hand way, with gradually increasing curtailment of manufacturing while awaiting a more satisfactory parity.

Interest is converging more and more each day on the progress of preparations for the new crop and a good deal of the advance of the week may be attributed to the series of storms and cold waves passing over the cotton belt during the last several weeks. The weekly report yesterday confirmed the resulting lateness of farming operations, but with an improving outlook due to the recent more seasonable weather. With normal cotton planting time in fully ninety per cent of the cotton belt not yet reached, it seems premature to base bullish operations on the theory of the crop making a poor start. There will be many occasions for crop killing after there is a crop to kill.

Meanwhile, we suggest a rather conservative attitude. We continue to realize fully the bullish arguments that we have been placing before our friends for some time, but the advance of the week has further impaired the technical position of a market that was already overbought, and a few days of favourable crop weather would doubtless lead to a renewed liquidation and short selling of at least the later positions, with a reactionary effect on the summer months.

Coffee:—The market has lost all its snap notwithstanding the strength of the statistical position (as far as visible coffee is concerned) and yesterday had a decidedly heavy appearance. Perhaps the world is beginning to realize that another crop will begin to be available very soon, its weight to be added to the already heavy load that is taxing the artificial support of Brazil, and that with the approach of summer consumption may fall off unless prices are more reasonable.

Sugar:—The market has continued quite weak with slight declines practically every day and as considerable sugar is going into storage it looks as if May tenders on contract might be fairly heavy. As to the more distant future, the predicted increase of about 20 per cent in the sowings of European Beets confirms our view of increasing competition at present price levels.

The Chicago Market:—A point seems to have been reached in Wheat that is believed to be low enough, at least for the present, to discount a good many of the bearish features, and the market yesterday had quite a firm appearance. A reduced acreage is expected and there is a good milling demand. Corn has turned quite strong and looks like working higher.


**Efficiency**

is the secret of the success of BEECHAM'S PILLS. For more than half a century they have been the Family Medicine in thousands of homes, to be resorted to when disease and physical discomfort threaten health and happiness, and their efficiency is not only unquestioned, but has become proverbial.

**BEECHAM'S PILLS**

ARE EFFICIENT

In Promoting Digestion.
In Improving the Appetite.
In Regulating the Flow of Bile.
In Cleansing the Stomach.
In Arousing a Sluggish Liver.
In Purifying the System.
In Assisting the Kidneys.
In Dispelling Disease.
In Inducing Peaceful Slumber.

IN FACT BEECHAM'S PILLS may be termed "the friend in need" and the great benefit they have been to countless people have earned for them the distinction of being

"Worth a Guinea a Box."

Sold everywhere in boxes, at As. 8, As. 12 and Rs. 2 each



**MALARIA**

AND OTHER FEVERS

Are promptly relieved by Phenalgin. Headache ceases, muscular pain is removed and a gentle perspiration produced which quickly leads to a steady decline of the fever

**PHENALGIN**

Produces a feeling of tranquility, restlessness ceases and instead of sleepless nights, calm refreshing slumber ensues.

Supplied in bottles containing 36×5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all chemists.

Sole Agents:—

E. T. PEARSON & Co. Ltd.

Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, Eng.


# COMMERCIAL.

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTAIONS'

Bombay, May 3.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 21/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 11/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 11/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 23/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 15/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 3/4.
Bank's buying D D 1/ 25/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 425.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 480.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 470.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 131½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 125¼.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 175.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 232.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168¼.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs 330.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.38 11/16.
London—Paris Frcs 67.80.
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.69.
London—Brussels Frcs 81.40.
London—Rome Liras 97.70.
London—Berlin Marks ——
TONE OF EXCHANGE.—Steady.

| | London. May 2 |
|---|---|
| Tele Transfers | 1/4 3/4 Steady |
| Bar Gold | £ 4—14—0 Quiet |
| Bar Silver Spot .. .. | 33 Steady |

| | London, May 2 |
|---|---|
| Rentes 3 per cent. | 54 1/4 |
| Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. | 33 |
| .. .. 2 months hence .. | 33 |

Closing Tone of silver.—Continental and buying and bear covering steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest day to day loans .. | 1 5/8 |
| Interest 7 days market loans | 2 1/2 |

### EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

| | London, May 2. |
|---|---|
| Stockholm .. .. .. .. | 16.63 |
| Christiania .. .. .. .. | 31.71 |
| Amsterdam .. .. .. .. | 11.71 |
| Switzerland .. .. .. .. | 24.06 |
| Belgium .. .. Yesterdays | 81 50 |
| Athens .. .. .. .. | 217.50 |

| | London May. 2 |
|---|---|
| Cuban Sugar May sellers .. .. | 23/6 |

| | London, May. 2. |
|---|---|
| Exchange on London in Paris .. | 67.75 |
| „ Germany .. | 18.500,000,000,000 |
| „ Italy .. .. | 97.96 |

| | New York, May 2. |
|---|---|
| Demand Bills .. .. .. | 4.38.75 |

### DISCOUNTS.

| | London, May. 2. |
|---|---|
| DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st .. | 3 |
| „ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st | 3 1/4 |
| „ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st .. | 4 1/4 |
| „ „ „ „ 6 .. | .. 4 3/8 |
| „ 5 per cent Rentes .. | .. 26 1/2 |
| TIN BLOCK .. .. .. | £ 240 10 0 |

### WAR LOANS.

| | London, May 2 |
|---|---|
| Funding Loan 4%1960/90 | £ 88 1/4 u o d. |
| Victory Bonds 4 % .. | £ 92 3/4+1/4 |
| War Loan 5% 1929/47 .. | £ 100 5/8 unchd. |
| Consols 2 1/2% .. .. | 57 1/4×3/8 |
| Rupee Paper 3 1/2% .. | 46 1/2 unchd. |
| Indian Stock 3 1/2 % .. | 65 3/8—1/8 |
| (Sterling Loan) | |
| Govt. Securities 3 % .. | 56 3/8+3/8 |

| | London, May 2. |
|---|---|
| Conversion Loan .. .. .. | £ 78 |
| 5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan | 101 5/8 |
| 7 per cent Indian Loan .. .. | 110 1/2 |

### BULLION'

Bombay, May 2.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/10/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/10/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/9.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 77/10.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 79/13.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/3.

Bombay, May 3.

Bar gold ready £94.
Silver ready d .33.
Silver forward. d 33.
TONE OF SILVER—
Sovereigns Rate Rs. 16/4/6. Quiet steady India bought to cover sales, continent bought China is seller at higher rate.

[GOLD.

Bombay, May 3.

Ready :—25—11——

| | |
|---|---|
| Vaida Opening Highest. Lowe 6; | At 6 p.m. |
| Vaisekh 25 10-6 25 11 0 | 25—0—6 |
| Gath 25-9-3 25-10-0 | 25—0—3 |

Teji Mandi :—
Vaisakh 0—4—0
Gath 0—8—0
Tone—Market Quiet

### SILVER.

Bombay, May 3.

Ready :—29—11—0

| | |
|---|---|
| Vaida. Opening. Highest. Lowest. | At 6 m. |
| Vaisakh 79-15 0 80-2-0 | 79—14—0 |
| Gath 80—4—0 80—8—0 | 80—4—0 |

Teji Mandi.
Vaisakh 0—15—0
Gath 1—11—0
Tone—Market Quiet

## BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 67/10.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 84/12.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-27 Rs. 94/8.
5 per cent. Tax Free Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/12.
5 per cent. Tax Free Loan due 1945/55 Rs. 98/13.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1925 Rs. 102/14.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1928 Rs. 104/5.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 2926 101/7.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/11.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/8.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1921 Rs. 104.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/8.
6 per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1574 Rs. 77.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/4.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929-45 Rs. 101/4.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank .. .. .. | £ 19 1/4 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp | £132 1/2 |
| National Bank .. .. | £ 44 1/4 |
| Eastern „ .. .. | £ 5 1/2 |
| P. & O. Banking Corp. .. .. | 12 5 £ |

## BOMBAY MARKET.

### COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Reuter reported to-day a moderate decline of about 22 points in New York and a slight advance of about 6 points in Liverpool. The New York market gave way owing to week-end liquidation.

Owing to declining advices from America, the Marwari Bazar here opened easier this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May 1924 delivery at Rs. 561. At the outset prices gave way on Commission Houses selling to Rs. 560½ but steadily improved on jobbers and ohices buying to Rs. 571. Since then, prices began to decline again on an office selling to Rs. 563½ and after improving by a rupee or so was quoted at 4 p.m. at Rs. 568½. At the Cotton Depot, Sewri the market opened at Rs. 567 and improved to Rs. 569 on Commission and Japan Houses buying and closed at Rs. 569. New Crop April/May Broach for 1925 delivery after having opened at Rs. 513 gradually advanced to Rs. 516 on offices and general buying. The rate after going down by a rupee, was quoted at Rs. 515 at 4 p.m.

Fine M. G. Oomra for May 1924 delivery opened at Rs. 547 and quickly gave way to Rs. 545½ under general selling but before the close of the sessions the rate improved to Rs. 547½, and at 4 p.m. was quoted at Rs. 546; whilst Oomra for July 1924 delivery after having opened at Rs. 551, went down to Rs. 550 but quickly recovered to Rs. 552 on a Commission House buying. The rate further improved to Rs. 553 and fluctuating within a narrow range was quoted at 4 p.m. at Rs. 552½. New crop December-January Oomra 1925 delivery opened at Rs. 478 and going down by a rupee steadily began to rise on offices and Commission Houses buying to Rs. 480. Fluctuating within a rupee or so, the rate at 4 p.m. was quoted at Rs. 480/81. F. G. M. G. Bengal for May 1924 was nominally quoted at Rs. 517, whilst July 1924 was quoted at Rs. 521/22, and new crop December /January at Rs. 435/36

For ready cotton there was a very limited enquiry yesterday and only about 1500 bales changed hands.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

| | London. May 2. |
|---|---|
| Total Actual Export .. .. .. | 1,000 |
| „ Forwarded .. .. .. | 6?,000 |
| „ Imports .. .. .. .. | 37,000 |
| Stock .. .. .. .. | 663,000 |
| Actual Weekly Sales .. .. .. | 39,490 |
| Water twist .. .. .. .. | 2/2 |
| Printers Cloth .. .. .. | 46 |
| Weekly Bullion Shipments: | £ 242,421 |

### COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 3.
6-30 P. M.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach .. | April/May 1924 | 569 |
| Fully Good Broach | April/May 1925 | 514 1/2 |
| Fully Good Bengal .. | May .. | 518 1/2 |
| Fully Good Bengal .. | July .. | 523 1/2 |
| Fine Oomra .. .. | May .. | 546 1/2 |
| Fine Oomra .. .. | July .. | 551 |
| „ Dec/Jan, 25 .. | .. | 479 |

### COTTON.

Liverpool, May. 2.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool — | 5,000 |
| „ „ Sales on Spec & for Exp. | 500 |
| „ „ Sales of East Indian | Nil |

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mid. Americans Spot moderate demand .. | | 17.85 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels | | 23.40 |
| New York 11 a.m. | May | 29 82—08 |
| (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) | July | 28 21—10 |
| | Oct | 24.40—08 |
| New Orleans 10 a. m. | May. | 29.73 |
| | July | 27.83 |

| | Liverpool, May. 2. To-day's prices |
|---|---|
| | May .. 17.08+06 |
| Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.C. Liverpool .. | July .. 16.50+07 |
| | Oct 14.29 unchanged |
| | Jan 13.73+01 |

### FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Months | Liverpool May, 3. To-day's price |
|---|---|
| May .. .. .. .. .. | 16 91—.17 |
| June .. .. .. .. .. | — |
| July .. .. .. .. .. | 16.33—.17 |
| Aug .. .. .. .. .. | — |
| Sept .. .. .. .. .. | — |
| Oct .. .. .. .. .. | 14.14—15 |
| Nov. .. .. .. .. .. | — |
| December .. .. .. .. | — |
| January .. .. .. .. | — |
| Feb. .. .. .. .. .. | — |
| Mar. .. .. .. .. .. | 13,50—12 |
| April .. .. .. .. .. | — |
| May .. .. .. .. .. | — |
| Egyptians—May .. .. .. | 21.72 |
| July .. .. .. | 21.35 |

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS,

| | London, May 2 |
|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal, Good .. .. | 11.35 |
| „ „ Fully Good .. .. | 11.75 |
| „ „ Fine .. .. .. | 12.15 |
| No. 1 Oomra, Good .. .. | 11.90 |
| „ „ Fully Good .. | 12.40 |
| „ „ Fine .. .. | 12.90 |
| M. G. Broach, Good .. .. | 13.50 |
| „ „ Fully Good .. .. | 13 90 |
| „ „ Fine .. .. .. | 13.40 |
| M. G. Scinde, Good .. .. | 11.25 |
| „ „ Fully Good .. .. | 11.65 |
| „ „ Fine .. .. .. | 12.05 |

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 2.

| Months | To-day's Price |
|---|---|
| May .. .. .. .. | 17 08+ 6 |
| June .. .. .. .. | 16 86+ 6 |
| July .. .. .. .. | 16 50+ 7 |
| August .. .. .. .. | 15 72+ 4 |
| September .. .. .. .. | 14 94+ 2 |
| October .. .. .. .. | 14.29+63 |
| November .. .. .. .. | 13.96—1.00 |
| December .. .. .. .. | 13.86+ 1 |
| January .. .. .. .. | 13.73+ 1 |
| February .. .. .. .. | 13.64+ 1 |
| March .. .. .. .. | 13.62+ 1 |
| April .. .. .. .. | 13.56+ 1 |
| May .. .. .. .. | 13.51 unchd. |

Tone—Quiet, but Steady.

### EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, May. 2

| Months. | To-days price. |
|---|---|
| May .. .. .. .. | 21.82+12 |
| June .. .. .. .. | 21.63+10 |
| July .. .. .. .. | 21 45+10 |
| Aug. .. .. .. .. | 21 15+10 |
| Sept. .. .. .. .. | 20 80+10 |
| Oct. .. .. .. .. | 19 65+10 |
| Nov .. .. .. .. | 19 15+10 |
| December .. .. .. .. | 18 97+07 |
| January .. .. .. .. | 18 77+07 |
| Feb .. .. .. .. | 18 62+02 |
| Mar .. .. .. .. | 18 62+02 |
| April .. .. .. .. | 18 62+02 |
| May .. .. .. .. | 18 62+02 |

### MANCHESTER MARKET.

Cloths:—Inegular Yarns:—firm.

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 2

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. | 7,000 |
| „ Exports to Great Britain .. | 9,000 |
| „ „ to Continent .. .. | 21,000 |
| Futures at New York .. .. | |
| „ „ „ May .. .. | 29.70—.26 |
| „ „ „ July .. .. | 28,13—.22 |
| „ „ „ October .. | 24.26—.25 |
| „ „ „ Dec. .. .. | 23.68—.21 |
| Spot Cotton at New York .. | 30.15—.15 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans .. | 29.88—.37 |
| Futures „ „ July .. | 27.65—.30 |
| „ „ „ October .. | 23.6 —.26 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) .. | 15 1/8 |
| Silver foreign mined .. .. | 64 3/8 |

### AMERICAN MARKET; CLOSING PRICES COTTON.

New York, May. 2.

| | To-day's Prices |
|---|---|
| May .. | 29.70—26 |
| Futures at New York. July .. | 28.13—22 |
| Oct. .. | 24.25—25 |
| Dec. .. | 23.68—24 |

### WHEAT.

London, May 2

| | |
|---|---|
| ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs. | |
| A/M Buyers .. .. | 43/9 |
| BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. | |
| A/M Buyers .. .. | 43/9 |
| AUSTRALIAN A/M Sellers .. | 47 |
| KARACHI BARLEY M/J Sellers | 30/9 |
| Wheat Choice White Karachi A/M paid | £ 45/9 |
| Wheat soft Red Karachi A/M paid .. .. and Buyers | £ 44/9 |
| Wheat cargo, Barletta Russo | 63 1/2 lbs |
| .. but now held at | 42 5/8 |
| Paid for June Shipment | 43 |
| Wheat, Cargo, Victorian .. | £ 48/6 |
| Sailor for January Shipment to France paid | |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May. 3.
(6- p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

| Ready. | Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p. | Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 43 0 0 | 6 7 0 |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 .. .. .. | 42 0 0 | 6 6 0 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangla | 44 0 0 | 6 12 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Katni | 9 8 0 | 10 0 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore .. .. .. | 9 8 0 | 10 0 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore .. .. .. | 10 8 0 | 11 0 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold .. | 11 8 0 | 12 0 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin .. | 11 2 0 | 11 10 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85-15 .. | 75 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 .. | 70 0 0 | 14 0 0 |
| Teelseed Gajar 50-50 .. | 65 0 0 | 13 0 0 |
| Teelseed, Black .. .. | 60 0 0 | 12 0 0 |
| Poppyseed, White .. | 11 8 0 | 12 0 0 |
| Groundnuts .. .. | 71 0 0 | 14 0 0 |
| Mowraseed .. .. | 9 4 0 | 9 3 0 |
| Barley .. .. .. | 30 0 0 | .. |
| Castorseed .. .. | 72 0 0 | 14 13 0 |
| Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery .. .. | 41 0 0 | 5 12 0 |

| Forward. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Wheat, May .. .. | 6 7 9 |
| Wheat, A/S .. .. | 7 0 6 |
| Linseed, May .. .. | 12 1 0 |
| Linseed Sept. .. .. | 12 12 0 |
| Groundnuts M/J .. | 68 0 0 |
| Teelseed Gajar 85-15 M/J | |
| Gujarat Castor Seed Vishak | |
| Cotton Seeds J/J .. | 5 13 0 |

### LINSEED.

London, May. 2

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags May/June Done .. .. | £ 19 1/8 |
| Tone:—Better trade and fully steady. | |
| RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net May/Aug Done Sellers .. | 36 5/8 |
| September/December Done .. | 36 1/8 |

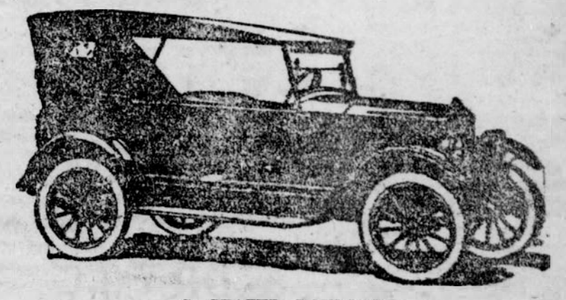

**"RUGBY"**

**(1924)**

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day.

**Rs. 3000**

WITH SELF STARTER,



5 SEATER TOURING

**FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co Ltd.**

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO" 'Phone No. 21717.


### METALS.

| | London, May 2. |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper .. | £ 67 1/4 |
| Standard Copper G. M. B .. | £ 63 5/8 |
| Copper Braziers .. .. .. | £ 85— |
| Yellow Metal .. .. .. | £ 8— |
| Hard Spelter .. nominal, | £ 23 3/4 |
| Corrugated Sheets .. .. | £ 17 1/8 |

### BRASS

| | | Bombay, May 3. Per md. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brass, | English .. | 3/4 | 65 0 0 |
| Do | .. .. | 1 | 62 8 0 |
| Do | .. .. | 1 1/4 | 62 8 0 |
| Do | .. .. | 1 1/2 | 62 8 0 |
| Do | .. .. | 1 3/4 | 62 8 0 |
| Do | .. .. | 2 | 62 8 0 |

### COPPER.

| | Bombay, May 3. per md. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Copper, English | 3/4 | 71 0 0 |
| Copper | 1/ | 71 8 0 |
| Copper | 1 1/4 | 71 8 0 |
| Copper, American | 1 1/2 | 72 8 0 |
| Copper | 1 3/4 | 72 8 0 |
| Copper | 2/ | 72 8 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars | | 61 0 0 |
| Panchloka Joint | | 29 0 0 |
| Copper, English Bars | | 61 0 0 |
| Brass Bars | | 41 8 0 |
| Pat Kha | | 72 8 0 |
| Lead, Country | | 18 0 0 |
| German Brass, Metal 3/4 | | 61 0 0 |
| | to 1 1/2, | 60 8 0 |
| 1/4 to 1 1/2 | 1 3/4 to 2 | 60 8 0 |
| English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2 | | 71 0 0 |
| American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4 | | 72 0 0 |
| „ „ „ 1 1/4 | | 72 8 0 |

### BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

| | Bombay, May 3 per lb | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Kilachand .. .. | ..No. 14 1/2 | |
| Kilachand .. .. | ..No. 20 1/2 | |
| Currimbhai .. .. | ..No. 12 1/2 | |
| Elphinstone .. .. | ..No. 12 1/2 | |
| David .. .. | ..No. 10 1/2 | |
| Shapurji .. .. | ..No. 10 1/2 | |
| Trikamdas .. .. | ..No. 10 1/2 | |
| Sattara .. .. | ..No. 10 1/4 | |
| Shapurji .. .. | ..No. 6 1/2 | |
| Light house .. .. | ..No. 6 1/2 | |
| Japan .. .. | ..No. 40/1 | |
| Japan .. .. | ..No. 42/2 | |
| Japan .. .. | ..No. 20 | |
| Japan .. .. | ..No. 32 | |

Rates are Exchange(d).

### JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 2

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta | |
| May Sellers .. .. | 26 |
| July Sellers .. .. | 23/3 |
| July-Sept Sellers .. .. | 23 |
| Fine White Java C & F Bombay | |
| July-Sept Sellers. .. .. | 23/7 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi | |
| July-Sept. Sellers .. .. | 23/7 |

### RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June/July 11 1/2

Plantation First Latex Crepe May 11 7/8

Tone—Flat and lower Little demand and more offering, closing slightly steadier.

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May. 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports | 65 000 |
| Exports to Great Britain .. | 31,000 |
| „ to France and Continent | 90,000 |
| „ to Japan .. .. | 5,000 |
| Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports .. | 453,000 |
| „ at Interior Ports .. | 435,000 |

### THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

### QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, May 4,

| | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|
| Khadi .. .. .. | |
| Textile .. .. .. .. | 1 2 3 |

| | |
|---|---|
| E. D. Sassoon .. .. .. | 1 1 9 |
| Elphinstone .. .. .. | 1 1 — |

Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard per lb. .. .. .. | 1 9 6 |
| Century per lb. .. .. .. | 1 8 6 |
| Hindustan per lb. .. .. .. | 1 9 6 |
| Fazalbhai per lb. .. .. .. | 1 9 6 |
| Textile .. .. .. .. | |
| Phoenix per lb. .. .. .. | 1 8 3 |
| Pearl per lb. .. .. .. | 1 9 6 |
| Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb .. | 1 7 6 |
| Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. .. | 1 8 6 |

Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—

| | |
|---|---|
| Rachael per lb. .. .. .. | 1 6 6 |
| Pearl per lb. .. .. .. | 1 9 6 |
| E. D. Sassoon per lb. .. .. | 1 8 6 |

Long. Cloth × Quality .. ..

| | |
|---|---|
| Rachael per lb .. .. .. | 1 8 9 |
| Fazulbhai per lb. .. .. .. | 1 9 6 |
| Swan Finlay per lb. .. .. | 1 8 9 |

Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40

| | |
|---|---|
| Textile (Hand) per lb. .. .. | 1 7 3 |
| Spring (Merchant) per lb .. | 1 7 3 |
| Century (Bugle) per lb .. .. | 1 6 3 |
| Diamond Chula .. .. .. | 1 6 0 |
| Chula .. .. .. .. | .. |

Salita :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Pebaney per lb. .. .. .. | 1 6 0 |
| Spring (Merchant) per lb. .. | 1 7 0 |

Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spring (Balance) per lb. .. .. | 1 10 0 |
| Jacob E D per lb. .. .. .. | 1 8 6 |
| Textile (Bicycle) per lb. .. .. | 1 10 0 |

Dhooties 10 yards :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spring (Balance) per lb. .. .. | 1 8 6 |
| Textile (Bicycle) per lb. .. .. | 1 8 3 |

Check Grey Drill :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard per piece .. .. | 7 0 6 |
| Phoenix per piece .. .. .. | 7 0 0 |
| Swan Finlay per piece .. .. | 7 0 0 |
| Hindustan per piece .. .. | 7 4 6 |
| Pearl .. .. .. .. | .. |

Bleached Check :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Kasturchand per piece .. .. | 8 6 0 |
| Bombay United per piece .. | 8 4 0 |

Black Check

| | |
|---|---|
| Textile per piece .. .. .. | |
| E D Rachael .. .. | |

Gabrun No 5124 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Pearl .. .. .. .. | 13 0 0 |
| Hindustani .. .. .. .. | 12 0 0 |

### RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 3.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd May, 1924,

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton .. .. .. .. | 10028 Bales |
| Wheat .. .. .. .. | 22 99 Cwts |
| Linseed .. .. .. .. | 17035 „ |
| Rapeseed etc .. .. .. | 2250 „ |
| Gingellyseed .. .. .. | 172 „ |
| Poppyseed .. .. .. .. | 687 „ |
| Groundnuts .. .. .. .. | 2977 „ |
| Castorseed .. .. .. .. | 5015 „ |
| Rice .. .. .. .. | 1883 „ |
| Myrabollams .. .. .. | 4 57 „ |
| Cottonseed .. .. .. .. | 2507 „ |
| Mowraseed .. .. .. .. | Nil |
| Gram .. .. .. .. | 1876 „ |
| Juwar .. .. .. .. | 1717 „ |
| Masur .. .. .. .. | Nil „ |
| Barley .. .. .. .. | 674 „ |
| Bajri .. .. .. .. | 3182 „ |
| Coal .. .. .. .. | 4610 Tons |

### SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman & Co.)

Bombay, 3rd May, 1924, 5 p.m.

To-day being Amavasya, the Hindu Holiday, Kanta in the local market remains closed.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day :—

Fine White Java Sugar, Ready Rs. 22-8 per cwt.

Fine White Java Sugar, Transhipment Ex. Bond Rs. [illegible] per cwt.

Fine White Java Sugar, Transhipment S.S. Garpeta, Rs. 17 per cwt.

Fine White Java Shipment, March Sh. 23-6 per F. B. H.

Fine White Java Shipment April Sh. 23/6 per F. B. H.

Fine White Java Shipment, June-July, Sh. 23-2 per F. B. H.

Fine White Java Shipment July-Sept. Sh. 22-8 per F. B. H.

Tone:—Uncertain.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of New India Assurance Co. Ltd., 1-4 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 6

Ramzan Id: Bank and Postal holiday.

WEDNESDAY, May 7

First LL.B. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

## SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

May 5 (Mon) Sunrise 6h 5m, Sunset 7h 2m
May 6 (Tues) Sunrise 6h 9m; Sunset 7h 2m
May 7 (Wed) Sunrise 6h 8m; Sunset 7h 3m
May 8 (Thu) Sunrise 6h. 8m. Sunset 7h. 4m
May 9 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 7m; Sunset 7h 3m
May 10 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 7m. Sunset 7h. 4m
May 11 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 6m., Sunset 7h. 4m.
May 12 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 6m., Sunset 7h. 4m.

## RAILWAY TIMING.

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

| | Bombay (Colaba). Arr. | Dept. |
|---|---|---|
| | H. M. | H. M. |
| Bombay Peshawar Mail ... | 11.15 | *10.5 |
| Gujarat Mail ..... | 5.42 | 23.55 |
| Deccan Express ..... | 6.36 | 21.5 |
| Kathiawar Express ..... | 1.30 | 21.50 |
| Express ..... | 9.10.25 | 1 |

*A portion of the Down Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 11.30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England, provided the ship reaches the Pier before noon.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

‡ A portion of the Up Bombay Peshawar Mail will run to Ballard Pier station on Saturdays arriving there at 11.10.

Both the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail Trains will stop at Grant Road.

§This Express will terminate at Chalisgaon and passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

### G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

The following will be the hours of arrival at and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at, and from Victoria Terminus, Bombay, and from 1st March, 1924.

| | Arr. H. M. | Dep. H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail ..... | 11. 0 | 17.00 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubb.) ..... | 18. 0 | 21. 4 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) | 7. 0 | 10.40 |
| Madras Mail ..... | 6.30 | 22.40 |
| Poona Mail ..... | 11.30 | 15. 0 |
| Inter III Poona Express .. | 13.50 | 16.10 |
| Poona Express ..... | 10.55 | 7.45 |
| Delhi & Lucknow Express .. | 9. 5 | 21.25 |
| Madras Post Passenger ..... | 21.40 | 5. 0 |

### ANTI-VENEREAL LEAGUE.

The Annual General meeting of the League for combating venereal diseases, which was previously fixed for the 7th instant, has been postponed until further notice.

### CHOTANI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

At the Chotani Charitable Dispensary, the total attendance in March last was 927, males being 340, females, 374, and children 213.

### SHIVAJI DAY CELEBRATIONS.

Under the auspices of the Maratha and Alteco castes associations in Bombay Shivaji Day Celebrations will take place at the Star Pharmacy, Lalbag, Parel, to-day at 8 p.m. All are cordially invited to attend.

### YOUNG MEN'S MUSLIM ASSOCIATION.

A social gathering of the members of Young Men's Muslim Association will take place on Idd-day at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Anjuman Islam Hall. An interesting programme will be gone through. Members and their friends are cordially invited to attend.

### SIR IBRAHIM CURRIMBHOY THANKED.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Anjuman Zeya-ul-Islam:—This meeting of the Anjuman Zeya-ul-Islam of Bombay held on 28-4-24 offers its heartiest thanks to Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim Baronet for his generous donation of ten lakhs of rupees given to the Bombay University for the Higher Education of Muslim youths and earnestly prays to the Almighty God for his long life and prosperity.

The Anjuman also re-affirmed its resolution of protest passed on the 20th of August 1923 against the agitation by some members in the Corporation against the slaughter of Cows and she buffaloes under eight years.

### COCOGEM.

We have received a set of interesting booklets on Cocogem from The Tata Oil Mills, Co., Ltd., Tatapuram, Cochin State. Booklets I and II describe manufacture, Booklet III consists of recipes, while booklet IV contains unsolicited testimonials and a copy of the analytical Report of Cocogem by the Chemical Analyser to Bombay Government. We understand that Cocogem is now being used with entire satisfaction by Government and Missionary Hospitals and by members of every community for all cooking purposes.

### DINNER TO FR. BLATTER CANCELLED.

Prof. K. T. Shah writes:—

"As the Rev. Fr. Blatter's departure for Rome has been postponed, and the orders in that behalf rescinded, the public Dinner arranged in his honour for the 12th inst., has also been cancelled. Subscriptions paid to me will be returned on application."

### SANTA CRUZ SCHOOL.

There was a large gathering of parents and guardians of pupils and other well-wishers at the distribution of prizes of the St. Teresa's Convent School, Santa Cruz, on Saturday evening. Mr. G. E. L. Carter, I.C.S., Collector Bombay Suburban District, presided and distributed the prizes.

The programme of the evening opened with a artistically got up "Welcome" Song. There were several piano and vocal duets and trios which were well rendered by the pupils.

In presenting the report of the School, on behalf of the Carmelite Sisters who conduct it, Mr. Anaclet Fernandes said that the School had made rapid progress in several directions, in the two years of its existence. The school was housed in a commodious and handsome building of the Bombay Catholic Co-partnership Housing Society in Willingdon. From 32 pupils on its roll, in two years, there were now as many as 158, most of them being Catholics, and a considerable number of Hindus and Parsees. Considering the steady growth of Santa Cruz and its attraction as a suburban residence, there will be need in the near future for a larger school building, which the Sisters are anxious to provide but are seriously handicapped for want of funds.

The school presented four pupils to the London Trinity College of Music Examinations all of whom passed, and one with honours.

### MR. HORNIMAN'S DEFERRED SALARY FUND.

We have received from Mr. N. V. Raval of Viramgaon rupee one only, towards the above.

## DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad that direct hit at the Development Directorate has at last forced a reply to my rather inconvenient queries. The Director of Development whilst attempting to refute my allegation re the materials supplied by the British Firm of Engineers, Messrs. Stewart and Lloyd, has perhaps unconsciously partially confirmed the said allegation, but has rather clumsily again evaded the main issue. The public will understand that the whole significance and real sting in the question lay in the alleged relationship between a Mr. Lloyd, a partner in the said firm, and the ex-Governor of the same name. I had appealed in my last letter to the Director not to take shelter under technical rules and procedure by resorting to the subterfuge that as the President has disallowed that important part of the question the Government is not bound under the rules to answer it. That appeal has evidently fallen flat and not responded to; and therefore we may be justified in safely presuming that the relationship alleged does really exist, otherwise the Directorate would have been first to stoutly deny it. Then with that legitimate presumption, I do maintain that the reply of the Director far from refuting the allegations partially confirmed them.

It seems indeed a happy coincidence that the pipes supplied by that lucky firm alone happened to meet with the approval and the specific standard required by the Directorate. It is absurd to suggest that the Contractors have a free choice with regard to the sources of supply when a particular standard and quality is insisted upon by the Development Directorate. It would be interesting to know if similar pipes offerred by other firms were rejected or not.

Thus, Steward and Lloyds instead of being the direct contractors to the Development Directrate as suggested in my question, really happened to be the suppliers of approved materials to the Directorate which from a business and financial point of view could heardly make any defference. I should leave it to the public to judge whether the real scandal lies in such a transaction or in the presistent eversion to reply to an inconvenient question or, as it hasely alleged in the said letter of the Director in my insinuation.—Yours, etc.

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

## MANGALORE LADIES' CLUB.

The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Club was held on the premises on the Lighthouse Hill with Mrs. G. S. Lasrado in the Chair. The Honorary Secretary of the Club, Mrs. M. S. Sreshta read the report, in the course of which it was stated that much headway has been made since the last annual meeting. There has been an accession of several new members which shows that the work of the Club is being appreciated more and more. Throughout the whole of the year under review, the construction of the building was in progress. Thanks are mainly due to Mesdames G. S. Lasrado, Louisa Rodrigues, Sabina Lobo, M. S. Sreshta and Messrs. G. S. Lasrado and A. M. Mathias for their supervision of the construction of the building.

An application has been made for a Government grant for providing a suitable library such as has been allowed to similar institutions. In view of the public work done by the Club it is hoped that a grant will be sanctioned. The assessment now being paid for the premises is a heavy strain on the slender resources of the Club and it is hoped that Government and the Municipal Council will see their way to reduce it to a normal amount.

The Ladies' Club was responsible for raising a sum of Rs. 1,047 for the relief of the sufferers from the floods which devastated this district during the middle of last year.

As in the previous year the Club made a collection of Rs. 116 and some materials and clothes for the Clothing Fund for poor mothers and babies. It is intended this time to have clothing made up by the members themselves to save tailoring charges and make a direct distribution. This branch of work has been kindly undertaken by Mrs. P. Girja Bai.

The Ladies' Club had a stall of its own at the last Exhibition, as at the previous Exhibition and secured several prizes for exhibits.

It was very encouraging to receive from Their Excellencies, the Governor and Lady Willingdon a generous and unsolicited donation. The Rajah of Panagal, Chief Minister to the Madras Government has also kindly sent us a donation.

A Concert was held last month in the hall of this building.

It is proposed to further emphasize the second object of the Club, the promotion of the welfare of women in general, by making the Club the medium for the sale of such articles as preserves and pickles basket work needle work, lace work and other fancy work.

A strong sub-committee has been appointed to take the necessary steps for the encouragement of cottage industries. It is also proposed to arrange for short fortnightly lectures to be delivered by members of the Ladies' Club as is done in similar institutions.

The following is a brief statement of the income and expenditure for the year ending 31st December 1923 Balance on 1st July 1923 Rs. 2,156—5—6; donations Rs. 2,225; subscriptions and entrance fees Rs. 532; total Rs. 4,974—13—10. Expenditure on the building Rs. 3,535—13—8; lease amount, salaries Rs. 409—12—0. Total Rs. 3,945—9—8. Balance to be carried forward Rs. 1,029—4—2.

Though the building has now been erected and a Badminton Court has been provided, funds are still required to complete the plastering of the building to level up the grounds, to lay a tennis court etc. I have no doubt that the public satisfied with the work done so far will provide us with the necessary funds.

The Honorary Secretary also submitted a statement of accounts which was passed.

The following ladies were elected office-bearers for the current year: Prsident: Mrs. G. S. Lasrado, Vice-President: Mrs. N. Venkat Rao, Honorary Secretary: Mrs. M. S. Sreshta, Honorary Treasurer: Mrs. P. Girja Bai and Mrs. J. P. Rego, Mrs. C. Pais, Mrs. Balasubramanyam, Mrs. M. Pais, Mrs. L. Rodrigues, Miss (Dr.) V. V. Janki, Mrs. S. M. Lobo, Mrs. A C. Vas.

### REPORTED THEFTS.

Dalsookh Kachralal in charge of the pedi of Kantilal Manilal reports to the police that the firm's godown in Kika Street was found broken into on Friday and 320 bundles of yarn valued at Rs. 3,000 stolen.

Another burglary of breaking window panes of shops occurred in Fort on Friday. In this case premises of Pathe Phone situate at Waterloo Mansions were broken open and jewellery valued at Rs. 212 stolen. In all such reported cases of window breaking it is found that watchmen employed to guard the premises by the proprietors appear to have been absent when the windows were broken.

## FUTURE OF INDIAN LIBERALS.

### SIR DINSHAW WACHA OPTIMISTIC.

The Fourth Annual General Meeting of the Western India National Liberal Association was held in the Hall of the Servants of India Society, Girgaum, on Saturday, the 3rd May 1924 under the presidency of the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, the President of the Association. Among those present were Mr. D. S. Kamat, Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksy, Messrs. Dadyba. H. Billimoria. Kazzi Kabiruddin, D. G. Dalvi, Sorabji E. Warden, J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy, Dr. R. N. Ranina, Messrs. Narayen Das N. M. Joshi and many others. The draft Annual Report together with the audited Statement of Accounts was unanimously adopted.

NO CAUSE OF DESPAIR.

In closing the proceedings, the President observed that the Liberal Association had done its "little bit" of work with all the strength, energy and resources at its command. It did its very best to educate the electorate in view of the General Election and he would certainly declare that it was not owing to defective or incomplete organisation or any other matter that the Liberals were defeated. There were fortuitous circumstances which had enabled the Swarajists to have a sweeping viceroy not only in this city and Presidency but everywhere. The success in his opinion was transient and would wear away. Indeed there were transparent signs that it was thawing and dissolving itself slowly into dew. But be that as it may, he exorted the Liberals never to despair or be disheartened by a defeat. Defeats of this character have been experienced by such centuries old parties as the Liberals and the Conservatives in turn in England not once, but two or three times during the last 60 or 70 years. As the late Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji always observed "We may be defeated once—twice or thrice but we are bound to win for the fourth occasion." And he wished that they should firmly hold that golden counsel in mind. The future of India was in the hands of the Liberals alone and it all depended on their persistent, perserving and strenuous efforts to achieve that success. What was wanted was a large number of earnest and unflinching workers and a determination, as he had once before said at the First Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference, to educate the electorate to understand their privileges as much as their responsibilities.

In moving a vote of thanks to the President Mr. D. G. Dalvi said that since non-cooperation movement began, the prospects of the Liberal Party were never brighter than they were to-day. The Congress movement had exhausted itself and its influence and prestige for active politics was never lower than now. The Swarajists have come to the end of their tether. And their inability to disclose the decisions of the recent Conference in Bombay was only a cover for concealing the fact that they were at their witts end.. He believed that the so-called Independents had realised the futility of their mistaken cour e. He was therefore of opinion that the urgent needs of the moment was a thorough reorganisation of the Liberal Party and the Bombay Liberal Association must take a leading part in bringing about this result.

The speaker brought his remarks to a close by a most vivid and glouring reference to the future prospects of the Liberal Party in the country.

## BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

### CHARGE OF THEFT.

Before the same Magistrate Dhana alias Jagoo Harga and Kersan alias Pipa Pitha stood charged with theft of baskets and ornaments.

The case arose as a sequel to the complaint filed by Bairam Dorab Randeria that housebreaking was committed at his place at Ballard Pier and property valued at Rs. 419 was stolen. The property now alleged to have been recovered from the accused was identified by the complainant as his.

Kano Kama and his brother Maya Kama who were first arrested by the police in respect of the same property were released and appeared as witnesses in the case. Kana Kama said that he was called to the Pydhonie Police Station on the 24th with his brother. No property or basket was shown to him nor did he make any statement to the police.

Mava Kama also said that he did not see the property at the Police Station.

Cross-examined, he said that the three police constables who accompanied him from the police station asked him to point out the accused, whom they pointed out to him. He was not given the names of the accused nor did he know why he was asked to point them out.

Vilayat Khan Kallang Khan, another witness, deposed that on the day in question three boys came with baskets and bundle near his shop and on seeing a police constable threw them down and ran. The constable chased the eldest of the boys but came back alone and had the property removed to the Police Station. He was called the next day to the Police Station where he identified the accused and had his statement recorded.

However, as the date on his staetment to the police was 1st His Worship Said that this evidence was unreliable. He also stated that it was strange that no statements of the sepoys had been recorded nor any panchnama taken of the property.

The case was postponed to the 8th for orders.

Mr. Barodia, the Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution and Mr. Vessavi Valla, Pleader, appeared for the accused.

### SENTENCED FOR CAUSING HURT.

Hearing was resumed at Mazagaon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Khairaz, 2nd Presidency Magistrate, of the case in which Maruthi Hari was charged under Section 324 I.P.C. with causing hurt with a dangerous weapon.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 17th March the accused was unloading carts at Wadi Bunder when in an altercation which arose between him and the complainant, a cart driver, by name Jafer Mahammud, he hit the complainant with an iron hook.

The accused was convicted on the evidence. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 35 or in default of payment, suffer two weeks' rigorous imprisonment. If the fine is recovered, Rs. 25 are to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

### WOMAN'S SAD END.

Habibai (28) a Mahomedan woman went to the lavatory in her house at Kamatipura at night of 18th ultimo with a naked kerosine oil lamp in her hand. A short while after she was heard screaming and her husband ran to her when he found her clothes on fire. The fire was put out and she was treated at home but as her condition grew worse she was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died subsequently. At the Coroner's inquest on Saturday her husband stated that she was subject to fits. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

## NAMAZ IN ESPLANADE MAIDAN.

### FACILITY FOR BOMBAY MUSLIMS.

### HAKIM ASFAHANI'S SUCCESSFUL EFFORT.

The following has been sent to us by Hakim Asfahani:—

As the religious injunction for all Muslims is that the Namaz for the Ramzan Id and the Bakri-id should be performed in an open maidan outside the city and as Bombay had no such convenience up to now Hakim Asfahani has obtained permission this year from the Executive Engineer, Military authorities and the Police Commissioner of Bombay have arranged that all Musulmans should be able to offer Namaz in the Esplanade Maidan, opposite Bori Bunder on the Ramzan Id. The Namaz offering will begin at 7-45 a.m.(S.T.) sharp. Though for want of sufficient time better arrangements could not be made yet Hakim Saheb has managed to secure the service of about 200 Vhisties to supply water for ablution and hopes to make arrangements for khadda Farash. All Muslims are, however, expected to perform the Namaz on the Maidan.

## JAMSHEDPUR CONCILIATION COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am enclosing herewith for favour of publication copies of draft rules regarding the arrangement of Conciliation Committee appointed to settle disputes between the Capital and Labour of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., and of resolutions passed by the General Council of the Labour Association and confirmed by the General Body of labourers assembled in mass meeting.

A copy of a notice, issued by the Town Administrator of this Company for economising water, is also enclosed for publication. The Company is raising the "Bund" of the new reservoir, with a view to increase its water-holding capacity for the future; the height of the bund has almost doubled.—Yours, etc.

PROBHAS MITRA.
Joint Secretary,
Labour Association.

Jamshedpur,
29-4-24.

### FUNCTIONS OF THE CONCILIATION COMMITTEE.

On the intercession of Mr. C. R. Das and Mr. Chamanlal, the following arrangement was made in regard to Jamshedpur labour. It was decided that a Conciliation Committee be appointed of the following:

Mr. C. R. Das, (President), Mr. D. Chamanlal, Mr. C. F. Andrews, Mr. Manu Subedar, Mr. Ahuja, Mr. D. C. Gupta, Mr. Ruhr Singh and, Mr. Dhavle.

The function of this Committee will be to consider mutual representations made by employers and employees of the Jamshedpur Steel Works. On every question raised before it the Committee will hear both sides. The findings of the Committee will be in the shape of recommendations, which will be given effect to by both sides as far as possible. It is understood that both sides will make their best endeavour to give effect to these recommendations. If either side is unable to carry out fully any recommendation it will submit to the Committee its reasons in writing for such inability.

Further, the Committee will proceed forthwith to suggest lines for the organisation of labour at Jamshedpur, the object of which union will be not only negotiations with the employers but every activity legitimate to Trade Unions. It is understood that the employers will give assistance in establishing such a Trade Union or Trade Unions working on modern Trade Union principles, including the formation of a regularly elected Executive or Executives by the provision of ballot system which will also govern all declarations of cessation of work. Till otherwise agreed and arranged all correspondence with the Management will be conducted through the Conciliation Committee who will place before the Steel Company all such matters as they think fit.

It was remarked in conclusion that the atmosphere in which this important decision had been reached will inform the activities of the Committee and that a beginning will be made of what promises to be the most far-reaching organization of labour in India.

(Sd/.) B. J. PADSHAH.
(Sd/.) D. CHAMAN LALL.

Bombay,
3rd April, 1924.

### RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved that this Committee requests Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das to visit Jamshedpur now and see for himself the condition of the labourers of Jamshedpur and do all that is necessary to have our grievances redressed.

This Committee also requests him to arrange for the immediate sitting of the Conciliatory Board proposed by Messrs. Chamanlal and Padshah, with a view to have our grievances redressed without delay.

Resolved that this Committee authorises Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., to move in the Legislative Assembly on behalf of the labourers of the Tata Steel Plant at Jamshedpur with a view to redress our grievances.

### MINIMUM DEMANDS.

1. Reinstatements of victimised men; e.g. Mr. G. Sethi and Sukram.

2. Recognition of and real co-operation with the Labour Association, in terms of our Labour Condition, Page 5 to 8.

3. Change of working hours of the General Duty, as explained in our book Labour Condition, Page 8 to 13.

4. Overtime work not to be compulsory and to be paid at 1½ times the ordinary rate.

5. Sundays to be paid at overtime rate.

6. Night (C. Shift) work to be paid at 4/3 times the ordinary rate.

7. Ministerial staff to be given all Gazetted Government Holidays.

8. The Rule of 6 months' leave on half pay to have retrospective effect, from the date of employment.

9. No employee to be discharged unless proved guilty of gross misconduct or irreparable by other punishments.

10. Production Bonus must be given as per our book Labour Condition, Page 22 to 24.

11. The land rent must not be increased, as per our Labour Condition, Page 26 to 27.

## FIRST BHATIA CONFERENCE.

### PROBLEMS BEFORE THE COMMUNITY.

The first Bombay Provincial Bhatia Conference was held on Saturday at the Halai Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. A large number of delegates from Cutch, Kathiawad, Gujarat and Maharashtra attended the Conference and every effort was made to make it successful. About Rs. 7,000 were contributed as donation by several rich members of the community towards the expenses of the Conference. The pandal was tastefully decorated and portraits of Bhatia leaders now deceased, such as Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Seth Gokuldas Tejpal and Vussonji Khimji were hung up within the pandal. The president had lent several curios from his museum which were exhibited on the pandal grounds, among which were also several pictures some decades old and a map two centuries old. Telegrams from Zanzibar, Muskat, Karachi and Cutch were received offering hearty wishes for the success of the Conference.

Mr. Purshotamdas Jiwandas Mulji, the Chairman of the Reception Committee in welcoming the delegates and visitors said the object of calling the Conference was to discuss fully the present state of the community and to consider how by practical means its position be made more useful and prosperous. He then dwelt on several crying needs of the community such as (1) indifference and negligence of the Bhatias towards communal welfare (2) modifications of social customs, (3) education, (4) religious endowments, (5) marriages outside the community, (6) paucity of marriageable girls, (7) amelioration of the conditions of the widows and (8) the scarcity of residential quarters and appealed the members to give their serious thought to these questions.

### PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Purshotam Vishram Mavji the President, in his presidential address traced the origin of the Bhatia community to the lunar dynasty and cited historical instances of the Bhatia heroism and enterprises till Samant 1212 when Bhatias settled at Jesalmir and began to call themselves as Bhatias. He then referred to the appalling infant mortality among the Bhatia community in Bombay and said they should take concerted measures to stop this evil which was the root cause of decrease of their population. He advised the members of the Bhatia community to spend their money in the interest of the community instead of squandering it in the social customs which were derogatory to communal interests. Their welfare lay in female education he said and he urged parents to give their daughters liberal education as the future of the country lay in mothers, and unless they were trained and educated the community would not advance.

### TEXTS OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

When the Bhatia Provincial Conference met again on Sunday the following resolutions were placed before it:—

The first resolution appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. P.V. Mavji, P.J. Mulji, Lalji Naranji, M. K. Matani, Damodar Govindji, M. R. Ved, Hirji Virji and Laxmidas Lalji, to decide what measures should be taken to remove the many differences in the community.

The Conference appointed an executive committee, as the constitution of the community had got weakened, to carry out the following measures:—(a) to carry out all the resolutions passed at the Conference before the next meeting, (b) to draft a constitution for the Conference, within the next six months, and to circulate it among the members all over the province and to place it before the next meeting, which should be held within twelve months, (c) the surplus funds were to be handed over to the Executive Committee for its expenses, and it was also authorised to collect more funds if necessary, (d) the Committee was to consist of 60 members, with authority to co-opt 15 more members, (e)) the Committee was to make its own rules.

The third resolution adopted the following measures for the due progress of the community and to raise it from its present condition: (a) the Conference strongly condemned the custom of selling girls, which still prevailed in some places, (b) the Conference condemned the marriages of young girls and old men, (c) as women of the community were responsible for giving effect to necessary reforms in the community, for its happiness and porsperity, the Conference made the following suggestions: (1) at the thread ceremony as little money as possible should be spent in processions and such other things, (2) the Conference condemns the dowry system now prevailing, (3) the Conference condemned the prevailing custom of giving cash and other things on many ceremonial occasions which was pressing hardly on the poorer people of the community, (4) the Conference condemned the compulsory caste dinners at the death ceremony, and other similar customs.

The fourth resolution asked that proper religious and secular education should be given to girls.

The fifth resolution was about education—asking Bhatia graduates to take particular optional subjects, etc.

The sixth resolution asked the community, in order to raise it economically to take to spinning at home, as was done formerly, in order to clothe the family.

The seventh resolution asked that a census should be taken of all Bhatias, living in the different parts of the country, as was done in the city lately.

The eighth resolution asked that a history of the community should be written as soon as possible. The ninth resolution was about the necessity of having a monthly journal to ventilate the needs of the community. The tenth resolution desired that steps should be taken to see that the various sums bequeathed to charity by members of the community were duly utilised for the purpose.

The eleventh resolution condmned strongly mixed marriages between the Bhatia and other communities, and authorised the elders of the community to take proper steps in that regard.

The last resolution asked that well ventilated cheap houses should be built for Bhatias of moderate means, to meet the demand for housing accommodation now prevailing.

## BOXING IN BOMBAY.

### BRIGHTE'S EASY WIN.

### POOR REFEREEING.

Saturday's Boring programme at the Excelsior Theatre attracted quite a large crowd. Eight contests were decided that night. Two of these were three round bouts, the remaining being fixed at six rounds. Except the two six round Bantam-weight fights, Pepperill vs. Healy and Williams vs. Edgar Brighte, the contests were of a juvenile standard where the science of the "noble art" was hardly evident. Saturday's programme was the third of its kind organised by Mr. E. R. Fisher otherwise known as "Rex" in sporting circles. His two attempts at Calcutta have been fairly successful but we do not know how far he was satisfied with the Bombay show. The referee, Capt. Parsons sinned against popular feeling by repeatedly stopping the boxers at the slightest encouragement from the spectators and often warned the wrong man for "holding or pushing." Poor Bob Stewart who delivered the only knock-out of the evening was warned twice for holding Wagstaff and was threatened with disqualification, when his opponent was guilty. In the last event again when Brighte was scoring heavily and looked like bringing on another k. o. in the fifth round, Capt. Parsons stopped the boxers much to the indignation of the spectators.

WHEELHOUSE BEAT COX.

The evening opened with a three-round light-weight fight between Wheelhouse and Cox both of the West Yorks. Cox appeared the better man at the outset when he scored with his left, while his opponent took to aimless swings with the right. In the last round Wheelhouse made a determined effort to get at Cox whose left worked well securing him a win on points.

PENFOLD BEAT BARTON.

The Penfold-Barton fight had a surprising end when Barton gave up at the end of the fourth round of the fly-weight bout.

Barton nearly made short work of Penfold whose left jaw suffered badly with Barton's right swings. Penfold however showed up better in the second round when his left to jaw brought some points. Barton had the better of the fight again in the next bout but a right to chin obliged him to give up.

WALL GURNETT BEATEN.

The Jamalpur man, Gurnett showed little sign of training in his 6 round Welter fight with Pte. Gammell when the latter secured the verdict on points. Gurnett had a peculiar way of guarding his face and but most of Gammell's jabs were effective. Three times Gammell was driven to the ropes in the opening round and Gurnett seemed to do well at the start of every round. Fighting became very slow in the third round. Gammell was quick in recovering and light on his feet. The fourth bout saw Gurnett being punished with a couple of good undercuts which practically finished the Jamalpur fighter. Gammell appeared quite fresh at the end of the sixth round.

A DOUBTFUL VERDICT.

The fourth item of the evening was a three round feather weight fight between Pte. Spencer and Carey which ended in a doubtful decision in favour of Spencer. The first round brought some wild hitting but Spenter took to undercutting in the next and Carey offered too many openings. Carey began scoring heavily with his right in the third and had almost settled his man when the referee by stopping for some imaginary breach gave Spencer a breathing chance. The general opinion was that Carey had the better of the fight yet the red light was switched on.

THE ONLY KNOCK-OUT.

The only knock-out of the evening was witnessed after the interval when Bob Stewart disposed of O'S. Wagstaff in the opening round with a right to jaw after being warned twice for holding Oswald.

The six round welter weight fight between Wedge and Harle was not very impressive but was evenly contested. Wedge was very good at dodging the swings of Harle who made every effort to punish Wedge especially on the face. After two rounds of elusive fighting Wedge showed signs of attack and delivered one or two neat rights to the rib. Harle continued his attempts to find his opponent's jaw but Wedge still remained a problem. The much looked for finish came at last declaring Harle winner on points.

PEPPERILL VS. HEALY.

The third win for the West Kents came through Pte Pepperill who beat Pte. Healy of the West Yorks in a six round Bantam weight bout. Pepperill covered up well at the start when Healy delivered a couple of neat punches with his right following up with a left. Pepperill scored twice as much as his opponent in the second round and in the following bout Healy opened the attack with his right but Pepperill's straight lefts were effective. Healy's right often missed the mark and Pepperill took every advantage of the momentary unsteadiness and delivered straight lefts to chin and jaw. The next two rounds appeared evenly contested and both contestants displayed good judgment. Healy was driven to the ropes in the fifth round and received a few straight punches and Pepperill bagged more points in the last round. This fight was considered to be the best so far.

BRIGHTE BEAT WILLIAMS.

Edgar Brighte was originally fixed to fight Anderson whose inability to come down to Bombay necessitated Williams facing Brighte who conceded ten pounds, but Williams appeared much heavier. Brighte was determined to win against Williams and asserted himself from the very start. His sudden rushes stunned Williams to a certain extent but the latter was not to be beaten easily. Brighte never gave him a chance for a square hit, and the last three rounds were secured by him by substantial margins. A nasty cut on the forehead in the last round gave Brighte more determination and Williams was being badly punished when Capt. Parsons detected holding and stopped the fight. Brighte however had secured too many points and was too steady to have the slightest chance of losing and won easily, amid lusty cheers.

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## NOTICE.

To-morrow (Tuesday May 6), being the *Ramzan Id*, is observed in this office as a holiday. There will therefore be no issue of "The Chronicle" on Wednesday the 7th instant.

The Bombay Chronicle.

*MONDAY, MAY 5, 1924.*

## MAHATMA GANDHI KI JAI.

There is great public indignation over a scurrilous and stupid article pretending to make light of the Mahatma's personality which appeared in one of our new cheap contemporaries. The magnitude of the indignation is largely owing to the fact that the paper in question is owned by an Indian and seeks its circulation among Indians. There would have been no such angry feeling if an article precisely similar in tone had been published in an Anglo-Indian newspaper. But, as a matter of fact, the Anglo-Indian Press has been more courteous in its tone towards Mahatma lately, and it was left for an Indian paper to insult not the Mahatma, but the Indian public, by cheap sneers at his expense. There must be at least one Indian who approves of the views expressed in the obnoxious article, or it could not have been published in that paper with impunity; and since we are for the free expression of opinion absolutely, we cannot deny the right of even one Indian to express his point of view however foolish or perverse as strongly as he can if he thinks fit to do so. The remedy is with the Indian public. They can show their loathing of vulgarity and meanness simply by complete avoidance. They need not buy the paper which expresses views abhorrent to them.

The objectionable article contained nothing new. It was a mere recitation of the Anglo-Indian calumnies of former days when the Mahatma—totally and now admittedly misrepresented—was treated as a dangerous and subtle revolutionary. Those who have studied the life of the Mahatma know that for many years he was a great believer in the British Empire, maintaining its professed ideals staunchly in the face of actual persecution, in South Africa; and aiming always at obtaining for his people their due position as citizens of that Empire. He rendered services both in war and peace which were acknowledged by the rulers of that Empire; and because he accepted such acknowledgment he has been accused of loving honours. He loved honour, and when after the Punjab tragedy and the betrayal of India's loyalty in the Treaty of Sevres he renounced the honours which had been conferred on him and undertook his great campaign of Non-Cooperation, he was still, as in South Africa, maintaining the professed ideals of the British Empire staunchly against a British Government which had betrayed them. We believe that the service that he rendered to the Empire in starting the non-violent Non-Cooperation movement just when he did will be recognised by future historians, English no less than Indian. It was a time when violence was in the air. To name but one element of the population, the Muslims were prepared for a great outbreak which would not have benefited them at all, but would have cost the lives of many Englishmen. Mahatma showed to them and to the Hindus a better and a surer way of vindicating their claim to proper treatment from the British Government.

He kept the peace in India at a time when the Government could not have kept peace without him. He transported the whole agitation on to a higher plane and produced a state of mind in Indian nationalism which is without a parallel in any subject nation so affronted, with such burning grievances. His movement was, and is, a wonder, of the world. The Bombay riots at the time of the Prince of Wales' visit are laid to his door as unjustly as the Moplah rebellion and the Chauri Chaura incident have been so laid. There was only one man who could control the people primarily responsible for the December riots, the Mahatma's most loyal and devoted Muslim henchman, and he had been removed by Government. We mean Maulana Shaukat Ali. Mahatma himself accepted the blame; but he accepts the blame for everyone's delinquencies; he feels the sin of every Indian as his own, and really suffers for it. We, the onlookers, see that he was blameless; and we consider that for anybody writing in an Indian paper even to pretend to count those outbreaks as his crime is vile dishonesty and, considering the known character and views of the Mahatma, a most cruel shame. The blame rests really with the authorities who failed to see, what was sufficiently obvious: that an agitation such as the Mahatma led in India was the only possible alternative to violence at such a crisis. They tried to repress his movement by every means, they dragged in royalty and, having dragged in royalty, they got the wind up. The wonder is that there were not more outbreaks. The fact that outbreaks were so very few, and far between is due entirely to Mahatma Gandhi's influence. We say that this man's services to India, England and the world, in keeping peace at such a time, in discountenancing racial hatred, in keeping the way open for a reasonable, peaceful settlement between the Indian and the English peoples, are inestimable, and will be recognised as such in future history. Mahatma Gandhi is a benefactor of the human race. His fame is safe from the attacks of any carping journalist. It rests upon the love and gratitude of India, and will rest upon the love and gratitude of England in the time of come.

## RUDENESS IN RAILWAY TRAINS.

We suppose that there is not a living Indian of whatever rank who has not experienced some extreme of rudeness from the European when travelling on Indian railways. But not often, of late years at any rate, has such rudness gone the length of actual assault and battery. Now we have, the case of a respected Parsi resident, of Karachi being grossly insulted by some privates of the Royal Air Force and kicked by one of them for merely trying to enter a compartment in which they happened to be seated. Further it is stated that the men opposed their will to the remonstrance of the railway officials and behaved as if, far from doing anything outrageous, they had only maintained their natural right of arrogance towards any Indian. No wonder all Karachi is excited, and regards the matter as a test case of the right of Indians to civil treatment from the British in their country.

It would be of less importance if such rudeness were of rare occurrence. It is all too common, and is not confined to private soldiers. Indeed, from our own observations, we should say that English soldiers generally are more friendly and incline to fraternise with Indian fellow-passengers. It is the sort of Englishman who holds himself a little bit above the common (as we suppose the privates of the R. A. F. hold themselves a little bit superior to common "Tommies." The present writer, having been a "Tommy," cannot share the attitude) who are the chief sinners in this respect. Indeed, it is remarkable, when one thinks of the behaviour of English people travelling by train in England, to note how many of the British in India seem to travel in a rage against the great majority of men. We hear on every hand from Indians that the English of old days had better manners, so were more beloved. Good manners cannot be enforced by law, but extreme bad manners can be stopped by punishment. We believe that bad manners publicly displayed are responsible for almost all the bitter feeling of the Indians towards the British in their midst; and we say it is a thing that should be extirpated. We hope the Bombay Government will not gloss over the Karachi incident.

## THE JOURNAL "HIND."

We publish elsewhere a letter from Mr. Arthur Field in answer to some reflections made some time ago in these columns by Mr. Tendulkar at the expense of the foreign journal "Hind." We know the difficulties under which that journal has been carried on by Mr. G. S. Dara, who has devoted himself entirely to the work with real patriotism, believing, as he does that it is necessary for Indian nationalism to have an organ of some sort in London. We can testify to the vigour with which his paper has set forth the Congress point of view, though so far as we know he has never had any help from the Congress, and whatever may be the occasional shortcomings of his paper—and we have sometimes disapproved of articles which have appeared in it—we would remind our readers strongly of the fact that since the publication of "India" was given up "Hind" has been the sole exponent of the Congress point of view in England. A trifling subsidy from the Congress or the Khilafat Committee, would have been of great help to the paper, and would have sufficed to remove the occasional shortcomings we have referred to by the sense of recognition and of consequent responsibility. We are not at all in love with foreign propaganda as a means of self-expression for a subject nation seeking freedom. On the other hand the case for what opponents call "extremist" Indian nationalism ought to be known in London, and it is cheaper and more reasonable to encourage an existing agency than to start a new one. The faults which Mr. Tendulkar and others found in "Hind" were largely due to lack of the recognition which so spirited a private venture merits. We hope that help may be forthcoming very soon, or "Hind" too will cease publication, and there will be no organ of Indian nationalism at all in London. That is by no means a desirable contingency, and we appeal to the leaders of the Congress and Khilafat movements to save the little journal and extend its usefulness.

## Notes of the Day.

**Class for Indian Music.**

The news that Mr. Bhatkande, the great authority on Indian Music, and Atiya Begum have really organised a class of instruction in Indian music which will open in the beginning of June, will be welcome to all those who like ourselves have a vivid remembrance of their recent demonstration at the J. J. School of Art—quite the most delightful function we have ever attended in Bombay. It was evident on that occasion that a lively interest had been aroused in Indian music, not only in its past but in its future. The idea of these classes, which Atiya Begum has long wished to start, is to preserve and save from degradation a very beautiful expression of the Indian spirit, which will prove a valuable asset to the nation if maintained in honour. We have to fear the madness or the sycophancy of the uncultured rich who, seeing Europeans as the rulers, rush blindly after all things European, including music which is not a patch upon their own. Atiya Begum wishes to redeem the rich from foreign bondage and make them in this matter join the poor who still preserve the Indian spirit and tradition. In the veteran musician Mr. Bhatkande she has found a helper worth a thousand, and a teacher sure to rouse immense enthusiasm. The work is beginning in a small way with a class at the Princess High School for Girls, New Queen's Road. It is none the less of nation-wide importance, and should spread like wildfire.

**The Pathan Terror.**

The drastic sentence of whipping together with two years hard labour which the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate gave to a Pathan offender,—accompanied by the remark that in view of the "Pathan Terrorism" prevailing in the city an exemplary sentence was called for, merely brings to the surface the perils with which the public of Bombay are faced. Some time ago the Commissioner of Police, in a letter to the Corporation, denied that there was such a thing as "Pathan Terrorism" in the city, and said in effect that all the agitation was due to press propaganda. Any one who scans the newspaper columns any day will find that the Commissioner of Police himself is not living in the land of reality. Both the suburbs of Bombay, or greater Bombay as it is now called, and the city itself are unsafe to the public after night-fall and with all the boasted measures taken by the Police authorities, matters have not improved in the least. And they are not likely to improve as long as the timid and niggardly policy of the Government is pursued in regard to granting arms licences to people. As we have so often said in these columns, these hill-men, in spite of drastic Government rules possess some sort of fire arms, and it is only the peaceful citizen, who is afraid of the law, who can not get one by legitimate means. The conditions in the mofussil are even worse, and where the policemen are so few, a regular reign of terror prevails. And yet the people are quite helpless to do anything. We are often told that the British Raj, if it gives anything, gives law and order, but both are here absent. While it gives plenty of "law" to those who want to observe it, there is no order at all. And the Pathans want neither law nor order and get very little of both.

**The Evil of Shaving a Beard.**

We have received from a correspondent who signs himself "A Non-Beardish", the following appeal:

"It is now-a-days common among Mohamedans and "Dawoodi Bohras" in particular of shaving beard, and many a young folk can be seen without beard in Bombay. In February last an incident took place at Surat at a wedding where the bridegroom was a beardless gentleman, and His Holiness declined to perform the usual ceremonies until he agrees to keep beard. The poor man had to agree rather than be disgraced in public to keep beard in future. Keeping beard is considered to be in accordance to the Mohamedan religion and it is a pity that millions of Mohamedans in this country and abroad ignore this point and no steps are being taken by Maulvis in this connection as being done in the class of people referred to in particular. The authorities of His Holiness seem to be taking severe steps and threatening to ex-communicate those who do not keep the wonderful beard within a period of three months. This caused a great dissatisfaction among the society of non-beardies and being compelled by parents and relatives some have kept out of necessity, others think of keeping in very near future and I have come to the conclusion that to annoy a parent is a sin greater than to shave beard and have decided to keep, being the victim of enforcement. I hope His Holiness authorities will take similar steps for the other greater evils being done in the better class of people which has been brought to the notice very often. I shall be grateful if any of the Mohamedans would kindly express his opinion about shaving of beard." We ourselves being a "Non-Beardish" are in the same condemnation with our correspondent. Our excuse has always been that it is not the present custom of the race from which we spring and of the people with whom we have mostly to associate to go bearded. But that excuse would hardly serve our correspondent. There is no doubt but that the beard is by tradition more Islamic.

**The Mazagon Cross.**

Considerable discontent prevails among the parishioners of the old Gloria Church at Mazagon over the failure of the Port Trust authorities to provide a suitable site for the Cross which had stood in front of the church. In 1912 the site and property of the church had been acquired by the Port Trust and the church had been subsequently demolished, but the Cross was kept there as a landmark and ever since then it had become an object of special veneration to the parishioners, who have been celebrating the annual feast of the Cross on the 3rd May every year with great solemnity and holding prayers and devotions occasionally at the Cross. In 1918 the parishioners had petitioned the Port Trust for permission to erect a shelter over the Cross, but the permission was refused as the land round the Cross was laid out for building plots. But the Trustees assured the parishioners that they would "endeavour to preserve the Cross, either on its present site or an adjoining site should its removal become necessary." In January of this year the Deputy Secretary of the Trust wrote to the representatives of the parishioners to arrange for the removal of the Cross within one month, failing which, the latter were warned, "the Trustees will be reluctantly obliged to take action in the matter." As the Trust had so far failed to provide a suitable site for the Cross, such a threat was not quite fair to the parishioners. The Land Manager of the Trust, it is true, had suggested one or two sites, but in the opinion of the parishioners they were most unsuitable. Now, it would appear, a few weeks ago, while the representatives of the parishioners were still carrying on correspondence with the Port Trust authorities, the latter removed the Cross from its place without any prior intimation to the parishioners. The step has caused great dissatisfaction among the parishioners. It is regrettable that the authorities should have behaved in this precipitate manner. Is it really beyond the power of the Trustees to allot a suitable plot of ground to the Cross? Let them summon the representatives of the parishioners to a fresh consultation and let both the parties come to some amicable decision in the matter.

## PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

(BY C. V. P. SHIVAM.)

The way to Swaraj does not lead us through the Cosy Council Chambers, but through the ricketty jungles of patient and voluntary suffering for what we have faith in. Mahatma Gandhi has made this more than clear and as yet no responsible Swarajist has said anything against it. Hence it is that so many are unable to see the wisdom of the Swarajists' policy of uniform, consistent and blind opposition to anything and everything in the Councils. Perhaps it may be reconciled with responsive cooperation, but never with "non-violent non-cooperation" as defined and given to the country by Mahatma Gandhi.

However, it is somewhat satisfactory to note that the Bombay Legislative Council, not excluding the Swarajists, has already explained to the Secretary of State that it did not throw out the Bill for the Protection of Children for the purpose of mere obstruction, but because of the want of sufficient publicity. Therefore, it may be safely assumed that the next Council will pass the Bill which is quite harmless and which, if passed, will certainly save a number of children and young persons, otherwise liable to be spoilt or ill-treated.

The Bill, which is now published for public information, takes cognisance of children under 14 years of age and young persons from 14 to 16 years of age, wandering without a home or without means of subsistence, those under the care of parents or guardians who may be of criminal or drunken habits and who may thus be unfit to be in charge of children, those frequenting the company of thieves or residing or lodging with a prostitute, those whom the parent or guardian may be unable to control and would like to be sent to an Industrial School.

In addition to the above the Bill also penalises the following offences:

(1) Assaulting, ill-treating, abandoning, exposing or wilfully neglecting a child in such a way as to cause unnecesary suffering or injury to its health. The penalty prescribed for this is imprisonment up to two years or fine up to Rs. 1,000 or both.

(2) Causing or allowing a child or a young person to beg for alms. Penalty: imprisonment up to 3 months or fine up to Rs. 100 or both.

(3) Allowing a child or a young person to reside in or frequent a brothel. Penalty: imprisonment up to 6 months or fine up to Rs. 200 or both.

(4) Causing or encouraging seduction or prostitution of a girl under 16 years of age. Penalty: imprisonment up to 2 years.

**Checking Immorality.**

Any police officer, not below the rank of a sub-inspector or any authorised agent of a society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children may take cognisance of the above cases. The Court can, pending enquiry, arrange for the safe custody of the child or young person with a relative or other "fit person", or send it to an Industrial School. The Court has also the power to issue a search warrant for the production of a child or young person believed to be offended against.

The Bill, if passed, will certainly save a number of children and young persons at present forlorn and helpless. It will also be an effective check against the spreading contageon of drunkenness immorality and crime which will be indulged in by parents and guardians under pain of losing possession of their children and wards. It will also stop prostitution of girls under the age of 16

The penalty proposed for offence under clause (3) quoted above does not, however, seem to be adequate. Allowing a child or young person to reside in or frequent a brothel is a far more serious offence than mere assaulting or ill-treating and the penalty for this offence should be no less than that proscribed for offences under clause (1). Similarly, the penalty prescribed for seduction or encouraging prostitution of a girl under 16 years of age is 2 years which is less than the penalty prescribed for assault or ill-treatment which is 2 years or a fine of Rs. 1,000 or both. Is not seduction or and encouraging prostitution of a girl a far more heinous crime than mere assault or ill-treatment? The fixing of the age of a child at 14 and a young person from 14 to 16 is arbitrary and whimsical. The proper age for a child is 12 and that for a young person should be from 12 to 18, after which the law already recognises the person as an adult and a major. It would be better if the Council takes note of these points while considering the Bill in its next session.

The Bill also brings into prominent relief another patent fact, viz. the official recognition of drunkenness, immorality and prostitution as vice. The result of passing this Bill will be a welcome move in the right direction, but much has yet to be done if vice is to be exterminated from the land. You ought not to penalise association with vice without penalising vice itself. You may not penalise the residence or frequenting of a brothel and yet recognise the institution of prostitution. You may not penalise the prostitution of girls under 16 years of age and yet recognise and even regulate prostitution of women over 16 years of age. You may not penalise "causing and encouraging" the prostitution of a girl under 16 and yet recognise the right of a girl under 16 to publicly sell her own honour of her own free choice. Either prostitution is a vice, or it is not. You cannot penalise vice, because it is absolute. And if prostitution and drunkenness be vices, they should be suppressed and penalised unconditionally.

## INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION LAWS.

### CONFERENCE AT ROME.

### BRITISH GOVT. ACCEPTS INVITATION.

LONDON, May 3.

The British Government has accepted the invitation from Sgr. Mussolini to the International Migration Conference at Rome. Lord Ullswater will head the British delegation and the United States will be represented by a high official of the Department of Labour. Germany and Russia will also be represented.

It is believed that the Conference is chiefly concerned with the American immigration laws. Britain has accepted the invitation on the understanding that nothing will be done derogatory to the powers of the League of Nations, representatives of which have been also invited.—Reuter.

## ACTING PRESIDENT OF ASSEMBLY.

### SIR CHIMANLAL SETALVAD APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 4.

His Excellency the Viceroy has appointed Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, M.L.A., to act as the President of the Legislative Assembly in the absence of Sir Frederick Whyte on leave. Sir Chimanlal is already in Simla. It may be mentioned that he is one of the Panel of Chairmen appointed by the President during the last session in Delhi.

## SIROMANI COMMITTEE.

### MEMBERS' RESIGNATIONS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, May 3.

The Associated Press message that the Nationalist leaders who resigned from the Siromani Committees withdrew their resignations is not wholly true. Only Sirdar Mangal Singh has withdrawn it but Amarsingh Jabbal, ex-Vice-President of the Siromani Committee and Hirasingh, member of the Working Committee have resigned their seats on the Executive. They continue to be members of the general body. It is not true that Mahatmaji advised withdrawal.

## THE CAWNPORE TRIAL.

### APPLICATION TO VICEROY FOR TRIAL AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, May 3.

It is understood that M. Singaravelu Chetty, one of the accused in the Bolshevik Conspiracy Case, which is now being tried at Cawnpore, who has been granted bail till 1st July, 1924, has applied to the Viceroy to issue orders for his trial at Madras.

## A NEW MOTOR SHIP SERVICE.

LONDON, May 3.

The nine thousand ton motor ship, "Silver Pine", which was launched at Wallsend to-day inaugurates a new service from New York via Panama to China, Japan and India returning to America via Suez.—Reuter.

## TALUKA LOCAL BOARD ELECTIONS.

### A PANCH MAHALS GRIEVANCE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GODHRA, May 2.

In order to carry out simultaneous local board elections in all Gujarat Talukas the preparations which were well under way in the Panch Mahals had to be postponed till September in deference to Government's decision. Unfortunately the voters' lists are so remote from Section XV (1a) and (b) of the Local Board Act of 1923 that scant justice will be done to the farmers who form the bulk of voters unless a change is effected in time. Mr. Maneklal Magan-lal Gandhi, a member of the Kalol Taluka Local Board detected such omissions from the voters' lists, either prepared without necessary care or else without any relation to the new Act by the over-worked Talatis from the old lists. A registered letter was addressed on March 16th by Mr. Manaklal Gandhi to the Collector of the Panch Mahals who is apparently unaware that the ignorant formers are not expected to call attention to omissions two months prior to elections according to Section XIII of the Local Board Act, nor can they afford to spend eight annas in stamps in every application correcting the inadvertence of a Talati. Mr. Manaklal expresses the hope that the Collector of the Panch Mahals will not fail to rectify the omissions which are looked on as a real grievance because education is to be entrusted to the local boards and the power to elect presidents of the District as well as Taluka local boards is to be vested this year in the people.

## SOVIET AMBASSADOR LEAVES BERLIN.

### PROTEST AGAINST ACTION OF GERMAN POLICE.

### RAID ON RUSSIAN COMMERICAL HEADQUARTERS.

LONDON, May 3.

Berlin.—The Soviet Ambassador has closed his offices and departed to Moscow following upon the action of the German police in raiding the headquarters of the Russian commercial delegation and arresting eight employees.

The police have been searching for a man employed by the delegation who previously escaped after arrest at Wuerttemberg.—Reuter.

### POLICE SEARCH.

LONDON, May 3.

Berlin.—A strong force of police searched the building from roof to cellar on the pretext of a Communist, for whom a warrant had been issued, being in hiding there. The Russian Embassy asserts the search lasted for four hours and says the liberties of the members of the Diplomatic Corps were interfered with.

Ambassador Krestinski immediately called at the Foreign Office and energetically protested. Dr. Stresemann assured him that the action of the police would be immediately stopped. The Embassy regards the action as an unparalleled violation of ex-territoriality.

M. Krestinski before leaving for Moscow ordered the closing of commercial delegation's offices and the interruption of commercial activity for the time being.—Reuter.

### GERMAN VERSION OF AFFAIR.

LONDON, May 4.

Berlin.—The German version of the affair alleges that a German Communist prisoner induced the Police escort to allow him to visit the Russian office where he escaped with the connivance of the Russian employees. The German Government has protested to the Russian Embassy against the conduct of the Russians asserting that the Police escort was held up for some time, contending that the offices of a Commercial Delegation do not enjoy diplomatic immunity and characterising the conduct of the Russians as gross violation of German Law. A judicial enquiry has begun.—Reuter.

## SASTRIAN SLOGAN.

"Trust the Liberal Government" was Sastriar's slogan in 1919. "Trust Labour Government" is his slogan now. "Trust anybody, but not yourself", is in essence his preaching. Trust the generosity of your masters, but not the capacity of yourselves. Trust the chances of Premier Mac Donald presenting you a prize, but not of Mahatma Gandhi offering you a programme. Trust a Royal Commission which must be forthcoming in any case, but not even the National Convention and not certainly the Round Table Conference which is anathema. Trust the much advertised sense of justice of the British people but not the unimpeachable justice of your own cause. Trust the political farsightedness of British Statesmen, but not the high ideals of Indian Nationalism. Trust the eloquence of your spokesman but not the still louder eloquence of your own sufferings and sorrows. Trust alone begets trust. Trust and you will be saved. Trust not and you are demned. Trust the Moderates, trust the Liberals, trust Sastri and his coadjutors, his new-chosen leader and his latest deputation, and all will be well!—"Janmabhumi."

## 39TH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS BELGAUM.

The Provisional Secretary of the Reception Committee writes:—

The Executive Body of the Provisional Reception Committee will meet at Belgaum on the 14th instant at 5-30 p.m. in the Congress Committee office to consider the measures to be adopted for the further preparations of the ensuing Congress. All the members are requested to kindly attend the meeting.

# EAST AND WEST.

## AN "INDIAN" INQUIRY.

## TURKISH PEACE.

## ANGLO-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

## EAST AFRICA.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, April 17.

### PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE ON INDIA

On Tuesday the promised debate on India rising out of a resolution, was duly pulled off. It is to be regretted, however, that Col. Wedgwood (*perhaps* unintentionally) should have at four minutes to eleven o'clock, started to "talk out", not only Viscount Curzon's motion, but Mr. Scurr's amendment. This leaves the Government entirely unguided by any vote of Parliament; and the Government proposal for considering the working of the Government of India Act is of that totally unsatisfactory sort that precisely calls for a Parliamentary vote.

Viscount Curzon's motion, calling for a clear statement of policy, was of course antagonistic to complete home rule, and expresses the feeling of the jingoes and viliners of Mahatma Gandhi. I suppose it is unnecessary to tell your readers that this Lord Curzon is not "the Lord Curzon", but the Battersea motor-speedomaniac. In the course of his speech he declared that "Mr. Gandhi's action had been responsible for the loss of hundreds of lives." I am glad to say that from the Labour benches came emphatic cries of "No". Viscount Curzon praised Mr. MacDonald's "courageous declaration" (presumably the disastrous message to *The Hindu*). It is comprehensible that Col. Wedgwood would wish to frustrate a possible victory for the motion of such a politician; but unfortunately he prevented a vote on Mr. John Scurr's Labour amendment. This called for the appointment of a Parliamentary Commission to inquire into the working of the Act of 1919 with a view to reporting on the granting of immediate provincial autonomy and other instalments of complete home rule. This amendment went down in the talking-out effected by Col. Wedgwood.

### THE GOVERNMENT STATEMENT.

Mr. Richards, the Under-Secretary for India, disclosed in the course of the debate the information, jealously guarded till the Parliamentary debate, as to the intentions of Government. Instead of a Round Table Conference (perish the thought of such a revolutionary proposal; too much Liberty, Equality and Fraternity about it!)—instead of even a Royal Commission (grudging and insufficient as that would have been), the Government will now give India something it doesn't want, and which will appease no one.

A lot of verbiage accompanied it,—for high professions with paltry actions turn speech into verbiage. "Some day India would be a full-fledged Dominion." "Gradually to train the peoples of India in the art of self-government." (The peoples! with a franchise applying to only 3 per cent.) Now comes the practical proposal, the rare and refreshing fruit of the bloodless (or anaemic) Labour revolution:—

"An investigation into the shortcomings and deficiencies of the Act was being carried out by the Government of India."

Figure to yourself the Russian revolutionaries of 1905 commissioning the Czar and his State Council to enquire into the deficiencies of their system. Let us not, however, forget that the Government of India will invite the assistance in this task of representative Indian politicians in the Assembly. When asked if this referred "to those who were prepared to cooperate with the Government of India, or to those who had hitherto said they would have no cooperation of any kind", the Under-Secretary for India replied:

"I was referring to those who are prepared to cooperate."

This was greeted, as one would expect, by "Unionist cheers." It seems to be a complete surrender of the Imperial to the Indian Government. The latter Government opposed as much to full Dominion home rule as it is to complete independence, will recommend no speeding-up of the present paltry and inadequate system,—and "those who cooperate with the Government" will naturally support its findings. Thus the Labour Cabinet again sets up a machinery to frustrate change and development. The Under-Secretary for India specifically stated that the amendment of Mr. Scurr was opposed by the Government, and that the Government would not adopt its proposals if it were carried. Nevertheless, to have carried it would have had inevitably an influence on the course of affairs.

### USEFUL INFORMATION.

A statement has appeared in the Press which seems to me to reach the limit of futility. It reports the holding of a private meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association, to hear Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar (deputy president I.L.A.) on the "Present Situation in India". Members of both Houses of Parliament, and of dominion parliaments, attended. Questions were put to the speaker, and he replied. What an opportunity for public edification. Alas, no! Nothing could be reported, as it was private.

Why then report it? These secret conferences, involving as they so often do unreported surrenders of policy or principle, can only interest the secret diplomats, and have no legitimate place in the public press.

### EAST AFRICA.

A representative non-party Special Commission will investigate and report to the Government upon all aspects of the question of economic development in East Africa. It is proposed to consider a unified plan of cotton growing and railway construction in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

Sir Robert Coryndon has also communicated to the Colonial Office a request from "commercial and industrial interests for the establishment of an East African publicity bureau in London. Kenya is, it is said, favourable, but it is uncertain whether Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar are willing to contribute to the cost. Sir Robert is to try to persuade them.

Sir Robert, indeed, is kept pretty busy. Some of the European farmers of Kenya are anxious "that the development of agriculture and cotton-growing by the natives may result in a labour shortage." Sir Robert has directed the Economic and Finance Committee, which "has a non-official majority", to enquire into the whole subject of labour conditions in Kenya.

A watchful eye ought to be kept on this last move.

### LONDON GULLS DEPART.

The bitter weather has definitely broken, and spring (as Shelley confidently predicted) is close behind. Some say it is considerably behind. But, halting and uncertain as the weather is, the Gulls who visit London each winter are leaving for their summer mating grounds at Scoulton Mere (Norfolk). I wrote in your columns, some time ago that this variety of gulls is the "black-headed", but that Londoners look in vain for the "black head" during the winter visit of our feathered friends. They have in winter a complete suit of white, save for a tiny irregular spot behind the "ears."

But to-day they have, delayed by the cold snap, exhibited in London their black headdress, which is assumed with the mating impulse, and in these last five days we are losing our bold and well-liked sojourners.

### "CLIPPINGS FROM THE COMIC PRESS."

Extract from a racing article in the London "Times":—"The Aga Khan is a very good friend of England."

Earl Winterton, in the Debate on the State of India:—"As to Mr. Gandhi, he would be the last to say that, misguided as he was, *and in some respects criminal*."

### SIR VALENTINE VITRIOL.

Sir Valentine Chirol is "at it" again. He libelled Old Turkey, he misrepresented Young Turkey, and he now insults New Turkey. This malice too manifestly arises from foiled hopes of the disappearance of Turkey from the map. He starts off by praising the science and enlightenment of the Arabs, before Turkey had "yet appeared upon the scene." All went wrong, of course, when the Turk conquered the Arab lands. He has some slight and feeble hopes of a "regeneration of Islam" now that New Turkey has "renounced all claim to spread the Turkish blight throughout the Mahomedan world." Imagine Turkey claiming to spread a Turkish blight! You would naturally think Turkey would rather have claimed to spread Turkish protection over the peoples of her domain,—to bring the advantages, not the blight of a capable Government which knew how to soften the asperities of foreign rule, and keep taxation low. You would think a Turk would not imagine his rule a blight,—but the cause of Nestorian, Armenian and Jew having been preserved from extirpation in the East. The Chirols go jumping mad when anyone says a word of justice for the Turk, pointing out that Christian "heresies" would have been wiped out, but for a rule that rose superior to such squabbles. They retort with "deliberate massacres proved up to the hilt in Lord Bryce's Report." Most people by now, however, are very sceptical about that Report. The Report itself would take some "proving." Lord Bryce altered his figures, once "raising his ante" as high as one million Armenians massacred; and yet the Report says nothing of one million Armenians massacred.

But, worst crusher of all, we are now being told, by the remnant of a pro-Armenian cult, that the recent decision not to admit Armenian Christians into the border vilayets which they and their race betrayed in the war is a rank injustice to Turkish Armenians, "what Turkish Ar-

(Continued on next page).

## TERRIBLE TORNADO.

### RESULTS IN 46 FATALITIES.

### 3 VILLAGES DESTROYED IN OUDH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 4.

Forty-six persons and hundreds of cattle and antelope were killed on 25th April as a result of a tornado in Pihani a remote area in the Hardoli District of Oudh. Information just available shows a cyclone of three hundred yards' circumference swept west and east six miles destroying three villages flinging men and animals into the air and uprooting huge trees.

## KERALA NOTES.

### FIGHT AGAINST UNTOUCHABILITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PALGHAT, April 30.

The burning topic of the day is the Satyagraha campaign launched at Vykom for the removal of untouchability. It has stirred both the caste Hindus and the low caste Hindu sections to their utmost depths. Men on either side have begun to talk about it. With the right of age long custom and a little of noisy propaganda the orthodox people are trying their best to uphold this unjust custom of untouchability, nay, unapproachability which eats the very vitals of the Hindu Society. The Travancore Government also has bestirred itself to the help of the orthodox people. The cause of the untouchables is now practically the cause of the Congress workers of Kerala. Mahatmajee is reported to have stated in his "Navjivan" that the Vykom Satyagraha is not and ought not to be a Congress affair. But the Kerala Congress Committee has not carried on sufficient prosionately committed itself to the responsibility of conducting the whole movement, to its legitimate goal. At this stage the Congress Committee cannot think its responsibility. The Muslims and Chrisians are also contributing their mite to purge the Hindu Society of its serious blot. Amongst the sympathisers, there is a strong feeling that the Satyagraha was parcipitated too soon and that the Kerala Untouchability Committee has not carried on sufficient propaganda amongst the caste Hindus. Anyhow the movement has been started by responsible Congress workers of Kerala and almost all of them have been arrested.

### MOPLA EDUCATION.

After the Mopla rioting in British Malabar, the Madras Government had appointed a committee to make enquiries and report about the educational facilities to be given to the Mopla in order to make him a useful citizen of the State. The committee has recommended for the opening of special schools for Mopla boys, and to make the necessary arrangements for the imparting of religious education by the appointment of capable Arabic teachers. The Government has agreed to give effect to these recommendations. The committee has also proposed the introduction of compulsory education in rebel areas. As for the last proposal the Board authorities have resolved to introduce compulsory education in certain areas.

### THE TENANCY BILL.

The Madras Government has at last given permission to introduce the Malabar Tenancy Bill. The opposition of the Jenmies and their propoganda are going on very actively. The tenants are not properly organised and their champion a Malayalam organ by name "Kudiyan" has ceased publication for want of funds. There is some opposition from the Tenants as well, in as much as the Bill, as it is does not satisfy their requirements in full. So they propose to confer together and do the needful for bringing about the needful modifications in the Bill.

## BENARES MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY

An ordinary meeting of the Benares Mathematical Society will be held on Sunday, the 11th May, 1924, at 6-30 p.m. in the rooms of the Society at 37, Benares Cantonment. The following papers will be read:—

(1) By Professor Dharambir Singh, M.A.:—On a non-differentiable function.

(2) By Pandit Harishanker, M.A.:—On a new property of the parabolic cylinder function.

(3) By Pandit Harishanker, M.A.:—On some properties of Hermite's generalized function.

The King presented the Insignia of Knighthood to Mr. Justice Marten of the Bombay High Court on Sunday.—Reuter.

## HISTORIC FLIGHT.

### FROM KARACHI TO AGRA.

### IN 6 HOURS AND A HALF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, May 4.

The French airman Lt. Doisy flew from Karachi to Agra in six and a half hours. He leaves for Calcutta (Dum-Dum Aerodrome) at daybreak to-morrow and expects to arrive at Calcutta about 1 p.m.

### FRENCH AIRMAN AT AGRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, May 4.

French Airman, Lieutant Doisy, arrived here yesterday. He is the guest of Mr. Clarke, I.C.S., Commissioner, Agra, with whom he visited the great fair held annually at the tomb of Hazrat Salem Chisti in Fatehpur Sikri.

### LEAVES FOR CALCUTTA TO-DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 4.

Information has been received in Calcutta that Lieut. D'Oisy who arrived in Agra yesterday expects to leave that city for Calcutta on Monday morning.

### PORTUGUESE AVIATORS ARRIVE KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, May 4.

Three Portuguese aviators, Capt. Brito Pais, Capt. Sarmento Beires and Lieut. Manuel Goveia who left Charbar at 7-45 this morning landed at Drigh Road Aerodrome, Karachi, at five minutes past one to-day. They were received by the leading members of the local Goan Community headed by Dr. A. B. Fonseca, Vice-Consul for Portugal and a number of other citizens of Karachi and several officers of the Royal Air Force. The Aviators shewed signs of great fatigue and stated that they encountered strong head winds and dust storms on their journey along the coast of Baluchistan which greatly impeded their progress. A public address of welcome from the Goan Community will be presented to the aviators to-morrow evening.

### NORTHERN CALCUTTA SWEEPERS RESUME WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA May 4.

The Municipal sweepers who have been on strike in Northern Calcutta for the past three days resumed work to-day. It is understood that the authorities have agreed to inquire into their alleged grievances regarding wages.

### ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 4.

The disturbance over the Punjab has caused widespread rain in the North-west Frontier Province, the Punjab and Kumaon Hills. There has been local rain in Kashmir and the plains of the United Provinces west, with a few falls in North-west Baluchistan. It is passing east wards.

Rainfall has also been nearly general in Assam and local in Tenasserim and Bengal.

Chief amounts are:—Moulmein, Silchar, one inch; Dibrugarh, one and a half; Cherrapunji, three; Narayanganj, two; Noakhali one and a half; Barisal, Mussoorree, Lahore, three quarters; Rawalpindi, one; Simla, Dalhousie, Sialkot, a half; Murree, Khushab, one and a half; Peshawar Dera Ismail Khan, one; Cherat, three; Drosh, Fort Sandeman, a half.

Temperature is very low in Baluchistan, North-west Frontier Province and the Punjab and is about sixteen degrees below normal in the hills.

Forecast:—Increase in Kashmir and decrease in North-west Frontier Province and west Punjab.

Baghdad.—A Napier Engine for Squadron-Leader Maclaren's machine arrived in Basra to-day from Baghdad and has been shipped by a Persian Gulf mail boat for the stranded aviators.—Reuter.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

1852

# ALBANIA'S WOES

## BY ARTHUR FIELD.

Like several other populations which have been "rescued from the despotic rule of the Turks", large masses of Albanians have had reason to bitterly lament the change. We do not go so far as to say this of Free Albania, the state which has been created out of the wreck of war. The Turks wish well to Independent Albania, and the latter has a friendly feeling towards Turkey. Each wishes the other a successful history of freedom and prosperity. The Albanian State is getting along very well indeed. It has a famine unfortunately proceeding in High Albania; but poverty and freedom often go hand in hand, and the former is tolerable when the latter is assured.

The bitterest problems of Albania lie outside its present frontiers. Against every law of self-determination, history or ethnography, the Powers cut off a large territory, overwhelmingly Albanian, and handed it to Serbia (Yugo-Slavia). A smaller population of Albanians, but an appreciable one, is included in the territory taken from the old geographical Albania, and passed over to the Greek (Hellenic) kingdom. The fate of the Albanians in Yugo-Slavia is a constant process of hatred and oppression, accompanied by the killing of numbers of these unfortunate people,—pawns on the chessboard of the military victors of the Great War.

The position of the Albanians in the territory acquired by the Greeks is exceptional and remarkable. This territory cannot be said to have been acquired by a military victor in the Great War. Greece managed to sit on the fence very creditably, till other nations had wound up the war. She was the recipient of inexplicable favour from Great Britain, being allowed, after the armistice with Turkey, to enter and occupy parts of Asia Minor as a sort of mandatory of the Allies. This reward, or what was intended as a reward, to a more or less non-combatant camp follower, was, by the genius of Mustapha Kemal, converted into a disaster.

In Europe, however, the favoured Greek was more lucky. The territory of which Independent Albania was deprived, and which was given to Greece, contained the farms and properties of numbers of prosperous Albanians. The roving eye of the acquisitive Greek has not failed to dwell on these properties.

It will be remembered that one result of the Turkish settlement was the adoption of the Nansen scheme of an exchange of populations. At the time of the Lausanne negotiations the Greek Government agreed that Muslim Albanians domiciled in Greek territory should not be confused with Turkish Muslims in Greece during the exchange of populations. This undertaking was subsequently repeated by the Venizelos Government to the Albanian Government.

Nevertheless, 60,000 Albanian Muslims resident in Tchameria district, which is opposite and close to Corfu, have found their lands and properties being seized by the Greek authorities and Greek immigrants from Asia Minor being installed in the houses of these Albanians, who are told that they must go to Turkey.

The Greek Government appears to have entirely gone back on its undertaking and adopted a new and different attitude, which is as follows: "We meant by 'Albanians' those who had been resident in Albania, or at least their fathers."

Under the false charge of conspiracy, the Greeks have deported some of these Albanians. Thousands of other unhappy Albanians, formerly possessors of large houses and prosperous properties, are now face to face with forced exile and starvation.

The Mixed Commission for Exchange of Populations was asked by the League of Nations to deal with this breach of the undertaking of the Greek Government. But nothing has been done, for the Greeks will not recognise the intervention of this Commission. The League appears to think it has no power to enforce, because Greece has not ratified the "rights of minorities."

In its perplexity and concern at the situation the Albanian Government has been forced to hint at reprisals. If, it says, the Greeks carry out their intention to expel the Albanian Muslims, and continue their seizure of lands and property, they will be forced to exercise reprisals on the Greeks domiciled in Albania. These reprisals are, indeed, practicable; but the reasons against the attempt are: Greeks in Albania are few in numbers, and have few possessions. The Albanians in "Greece", on the contrary, are numerous and are mostly property-owners. They are composed of two groups, those who have been in their present home for centuries, and those who were born in what is now Independent Albania.

Turkey cannot accept Albanian Muslims into Turkey. Even if she did, the Albanians would have lost all or practically all their possessions. If these Albanians emigrated to Free Albania, they would be adding the burden of thousands of souls without any property or resources to an already-poor country.

Three or four years ago a law for the expropriation of non-Greek property was passed in Greece. A second measure applied to Muslims. The property was valued at a tenth of its real value, and this capital sum was to be repayable in thirty years. It was a travesty of compensation.

Lord Curzon gave Albania to understand that if it ejected Greeks from Albania it would be regarded as violating its engagements towards minorities. On the other hand, the Greeks have made no engagement respecting minorities, and consequently cannot be forced to respect them. The Albanians are saying that this means the League of Nations has bound Albania's hands, but left those of Greece free.

The Albanians have no desire to proceed to extremes. They want the League to be stirred to action, by the influence of some great Power, Britain or France for example. France with its Little Entente commitments may be unable to give expression to its feelings. Is there any reason why Britain cannot move in the matter?

The Albanians have shown the friendliest and fairest feeling towards Greeks in Albania. The latter enjoy the advantages of an orderly and equitable administration, while the Greek schools are not only tolerated, but financed by the State.

The Albanians in Greece, on the contrary, are, if Muslim, treated as we have indicated. As to the Albanian Christians who have come under Greek sway, the Greeks have a short and easy way with them,—they are called Greeks, and disappear as an Albanian problem.

Nevertheless, the interests of Greece can easily be proved to be consistent with being on good terms with Albania, and the Albanians want nothing better.

In a subsequent article I hope to deal with the position of Albanians in Yugo-Slavia. The great majority are Muslims, and the districts they inhabit, as they have done for ages past, contain an 80 per cent. majority of Albanians. There are altogether about 1½ millions of Albanians under the persecuting, indeed the exterminating, rule of the Serbians (Yugo-Slavia). Free Albania has been restricted to a territory containing only 1 million, three-fourths of whom are Muslim, one-fourth Christian.

# EAST AND WEST.

(Continued from previous page.)

menians?" the English reader languidly asks. "They were all massacred!"

Yet here they are in their millions again; though I am "free to confess" that the present millions are as dubious as the millions of the massacres. In what was known (to us) as "Turkish Armenia" there were, before the war, less than a million Christian Armenians,—throughout the then Ottoman Empire perhaps two millions. Abroad, there was an unknown quantity. The million of "Turkish Armenia," like the Muslim population of the same area, fell by one-third owing to the events of the war.

### THE BLIGHT.

The Turkish blight never reached the flights of administrative genius which sent British airmen to bomb Arabs in Iraq. The Turk meant to rule, and not half-rule; but never in modern times has he fired on religious processions, or allowed military men to pursue a policy of Amritsars. When it comes to putting-down Arabs, well! England is pretty well known to the Arabs of the Sudan and elsewhere. Indeed, one remembers the suppression of an Arab "rebellion" under Arabi, in which the Turks was given points in the way of ferocity, and "blight." How would Sir Valentine, or those who think with him, like the Turks to stigmatise British rule as a blight, and himself merely a frustrated blighter?

It could be very reasonably argued that Britain had many times to be firm and harsh in a crisis, but that—once peace was secured—she was lenient and increased the wealth and comfort of her subjects. Unhesitatingly I declare that the same can be said of the Turks. (And it would be just as easy for a cynic to quote examples to the contrary in either case).

### THE TURKISH PEASANT.

A singularly fair and sympathetic article, by the Constantinople correspondent of the (London) Times, confirms Mustapha Kemal's statement that the only and true master of Turkey is the Turkish peasant. He speaks of signs of general stagnation in Constantinople, and appears to have more hope of agricultural than of an industrial and commercial revival. The following passage is a significant commentary on the glibly repeated phrases about Turkey allowing richly cultivated lands to fall into a state of arid waste. "Agriculture", he says, "is admittedly the master industry of Turkey, and it is an industry for which, as they have shown under favourable conditions, the Turks have a natural capacity." Sir Valentine Chirol must really tell his correspondent about the Turkish blight. It simply won't do to start these tales about the natural capacity and the industry of Turks.

### ANGLO-TURKISH PEACE.

The Peru Treaty (Turkey) Bill has passed into the Committee stage, and a small amendment agreed to in the House of Lords. The Lausanne treaty may, therefore, be regarded as ratified by Britain, as it had previously been by Italy. One more inviting Power (either France or Japan) must now ratify, in order to bring the Lausanne Treaty into operation. This completion of the ratification will not now long be withheld. Britain's action was essential and is a matter for rejoicing. One would have to be unfair and prejudiced to withhold from Mr. MacDonald unqualified praise for the spirit and the manner on which he has introduced and championed this Bill. It was no part of his duty to deny or criticise Mr. Lloyd George's diatribe against Turkey, and perhaps at heart be partially approved of it. His duty was to defend the treaty and to secure the passage of the ratifying Bill. This he did, and everyone must be glad of the fact.

As to Mr. Lloyd George's remarks they betray the undying hatred of the "Gladstonians" for the Turks, and the total unrepentance of the most sinister figure of our wartime politics. He is not only incapable of absorbing a fact that tells against one of his elaborately—constructed fables. In the course of the debate on the ratification Mr. Lloyd George referred to the Straits Convention, which is manifestly an Entente gain, as potentially committing us to a war for the defence of a country (Turkey) which in our hour of trouble betrayed us to our enemies (Liberal cheers). He said he did not agree that we ought not to have "taken from Turkey the vilayet of Smyrna and the rest." He was not responsible for the policy of partition, but he was for it. "It was the policy of the Liberal Government and of the Conservatives. The war aims of the Labour Party" (nasty blow that!) showed that they were also committed to the policy of severing the Turkish and the non-Turkish elements of Turkey. That was a sound policy."

That sound policy went so far as to attempt to set up separate states for Turkish Armenians, for Greeks and even for Nestorian Syrians. All these efforts have come to nought, as indeed they ought to have done. The "severing of Turkish and non-Turkish" was to have been effected by handing over a majority of Turks to a minority of Greeks or of Armenians. This sound policy has been soundly beaten off the political scene.

Mr. Lloyd George went on to say that to have handed Smyrna over to the Greeks would have placed it in the hands of a thrifty intelligent population, and drew a fancy picture of the industry and wealth-production of every race, but the Turks. We all knew David was weak on physical Geography, but we now know him to be equally ignorant of economic geography. Imagine a self-appointed expert ignoring the industrious wealth-producing Turks who run the vineyards, olive groves factories, fruit drying establishments of the province.

### ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONFERENCE.

Despite efforts on the Press to arouse an unfavourable feeling by criticisms of the Kieff espionage sentences, and the restoration of the Russian State political department, the Anglo-Russian has been highly satisfactory. To say that it is successful must be deferred until a later stage, but the tone and the intention of the discussions have been all that could be desired. Both parties stated very frankly their conditions and views, and nobody is a penny the worse for the frankness. I notice, however, that a few of the journals, while praising the Premier's attitude as "firm," resent the firmness of the Russian envoy's reply, respectful and friendly though it was.

The bankers have issued a statement which, instead of advancing, tends to hamper the solution of the Anglo-Russian situation. Nevertheless, they are entirely entitled to state the terms of financial co-operation: which the Russians are perfectly entitled to reject them or to propose modifications.

All this is outside the Premier's sphere, and in his conduct of the political side he has been beyond criticism. The tug of war will arise during the discussions in the Political and Economic sections into which the negotiations have been divided.

# "MR. GANDHI"

## "HIS CLAIMS TO PUBLIC ADMIRATION."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The writer of the leaving Article, in the "Indian Daily Mail" dated 30th ultimo deserves pity rather than contempt. He is so completely enveloped in a cloud of ignorance that one cannot but be sorry for him. If he could be made to see things in their true perspective, it is quite likely that the next time he writes about "Mr. Gandhi" he will not forget to give it a following Head Lines to his article: "By nature a Saint: by accident a Politician." May I suggest to the writer to take a trip to Jehu and have a personal interview with "Mr. Gandhi," not for mere publication in the "Mail" but with a seriousness to unravel the mystery of that mysterious being called Gandhi? I assure the writer in advance that he would lose nothing by his trip and may, perhaps, gain his soul.

It is meet that I should stop here, but I am more than tempted to correct some patent mistakes committed by the writer in his leading Article. The writer fully believes that "a man who aspires to lead his fellows at once makes a claim to superior wisdom." It is not clear whether he means by his above dictum that Leader should be to his followers what a shepherd is to his flock of sheep or that he should be in the position of an officer commanding a battalion according to definite orders already issued by his Headquarters, with just enough power to use his discretion according to circumstances under emergencies. If it is the former, he should understand that popular conscience has now so much awakened that such Leaders cannot maintain their position for more than a day. If it is the latter, then is the writer correct in adding "where is the instance in the tangled history of this country's political affairs during the past three years in which Mr. Gandhi's leadership of the people was found to be correct?" Was not the Bardoli Programme! the natural sequence of Chauri—Chura? Then, is not Gandhi correct? With his knowledge of facts, the writer may, if it will delight him, think that "millions were misled by his appeal for non-violent non-cooperation and at a stroke almost all other forms of political activity disappeared into the background," but it betrays the ignorance of the writer when he adds "We shall not pause to recall the disturbances that broke out from time to time until Mr. Gandhi's activities were terminated by his imprisonment," in the face of the certificate of merit given by the Judge himself for Gandhi's consistent advocacy of peace and non-violence. Is it a Saint or a blundering, sinful man who will, in spite of the above tribute from the trying Judge, take on his own head the full responsibility for the brutal tragedy of Chauri—Chaura? If the writer has not yet read the full history of Gandhi's arrest, trial and sentence, I invite him to do so at least now, for he is sure to find news therein and repent in silence that he has done a cruel injustice to Gandhi by writing his following sentence ".....he has committed every kind of blunder, and sought exemption from blame by an affectation of artless simplicity."

The writer further betrays his lack of knowledge of Political Science when he writes "The only effect of the non-co-operation movement has been to negative the good effect produced in Great Britain by India's loyal participation in the Great War." Will, when did the non-cooperation movement begin? Is it not long after the termination of the Great War, which Great Britain participated in, with the cry of "self-determination for small and dependent nationalities" on its lips? The Great War came to an end, and how was India treated? Like a helot within the Empire! The sham of a Diarchy, a delusion and a snare, was thrust down her throat, when she stoutly refused to swallow it. Crores were added to the already heavy burden on her head, for giving her this re-form, while the power in the hands of the irresponsible bureaucracy remained what it ever was. To add insult to injury, the Rowlatt Act was tagged on to her Statute Book, though all India, to a man, stood against it, followed by the Jallianwalla Baug murder, the rewarding of the murderers and the betrayal of the Khilafat. Was there not justification enough, then, for the awakened manhood of India to maintain its honor and self-respect? If Great Britain has so very deliberately betrayed India, there is hardly an reason for one to suspect that non-co-operation has negatived any good effect produced by our part in the War. The one undeniable effect of non-co-operation is that it has enabled Great Britain to realise that the India of to-day is not in a mood to lick the hand that smites her face. It has also enabled Britain to realise that India to-day is in a position to give her a battle royal in politics, that she has no faith in her ever attaining her freedom as a free gift from anybody else, much less from a nation which profitably rules over her.

The writer's knowledge of the conception, inception and progress of the great non-co-operation movement, is also lamentably lacking. It is a fact that "according to the programme of non-cooperation, ..... the Government.....was completely to be ignored and left in painful isolation" certainly not to enable it "discharge what duties it could not avoid" but to bring it practically to a stand-still by want of popular support, Civil-Disobedience and non-payment of taxes. The writer's notion, that Civil Disobedience and thought of to enforce official submission to non-payment of taxes are the means popular will in case the programme of non-co-operation failed to produce the required result is totally wrong, because Civil-Disobedience and non-payment of taxes also form part of the programme of non-co-operation. The writer is evidently unaware of Gandhi's Ultimatum to the Viceroy when he goes on to say that he (Gandhi) did not even "attempt to put it (Civil Disobedience) into effect."

After this demonstration of his colossal ignorance, he asks the question "what has Mr. Gandhi got to say to the failure of his programme of non-co-operation?" How we wish His Late Excellency Sir George Lloyd were present here to reply to this writer that Gandhi was within an inch of succeeding, for, then, he would never have added his second interrogatory sentence "Does it prove him to be a great political leader—leave alone the greatest man in the world?"

In further proof of his ignorance of facts, the writer proceeds "This (the Constructive Programme) consisted of two proposals: support of Swadeshi and the practice of temperance.....This country was to attain economic independence and Swaraj by the simple expedient of using hand-made goods, instead of factory made goods .....Despite all that was done to simulate output, the total amount of hand-spun yarn and hand-woven cloth produced during the past years has been neglible.....It was Mr. Gandhi's methods that were responsible for the setback which the cause of temperence has sustained." Shall we ever succeed in persuading the writer to believe that the Constructive Programme consisted of more than two proposals, that Gandhi has never asked the people to use hand-mad goods instead of factory made goods, though even that will be welcome suggestion to cure the madness of the present day Industrial world, that even before the advent of Gandhi in Indian Politics, the quantity of cloth made by hand in India was comparatively more than the factory made cloth even according to official statistics, that villages are wholesale going dry in spite of official endeavour to hawk liquor along the public roads? How can we assure him that what we have stated above are facts unless he is seriously sincere?

It is a pity that the writer avows that Gandhi's attempt to effect Hindu-Muslim unity is based on the "exploitation of pan-Islamic feeling." The very terms of his sentence are self-contradictory. If the non-co-operation movement has done anything, it is reconciliation of religious differences and not exitement of religious fanaticism. And the credit for bridging this gulf between the two communities is certainly due to Gandhi, the author of the movement. It is bad logic to state that "saintliness cannot make amends for the enormity of his short comings as a politician and hence Gandhi the Saint cannot be reparated from Gandhi the politician. It is true that Municipal and public bodies honor great men if they have rendered recognisable public service, but is not Gandhi responsible for the quickened conscience of present day India? Has he not swayed the whole world by his unremitting propaganda for peace and non-violence, truthfulness and sincerity? Evidently, politics has been in the brain of the writer when he was producing his master-piece and hence we see him characterising Mr. Tairsee's resolution as a "political manoeure" to "re-establish" Gandhi's shattered "political influence" among the people and advising Gandhi's political opponents to beware of their injudicious support to the resolution which would constitute an "attempt to hide the tragic failure of his leadership." By the latter advice the writer is unconsciously out-Gandhi-ing Gandhi, because to our best knowledge we have not yet seen Gandhi preaching social boycott of political opponents!

We have already referred to the writer's inability to distinguish Gandhi the Saint from Gandhi the politician. And y , we see him distinguishing George Lloyd the Governor from George Lloyd the man! The Swarajists did oppose the presentation of an address to George Lloyd, not because it was an address to George Lloyd the man but because it was for George Lloyd the retiring Governor. Similarly, if the Swarajists had had any knowledge of the outstanding generous impulses of Sir Leslie Wilson, and if the latter were arriving in India as Sir Leslie Wilson the man, they would have certainly voted for an address. But the fact is otherwise. Sir Leslie Wilson was a dark horse to India before his arrival and he was arriving here as Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor, and hence their consistent opposition.

It is really news for us to learn that "Mr. Gandhi, despite his much advertised humility, has accepted every distinction conferred upon him with as much avidity as recipients of Government honors." How we wish the writer condescends to publish full details of same! Will he kindly oblige us in a further issue? Or will he simply harp back upon his bad logic and say "Corporation has worth and Legislature has created it, therefore the credit for Corporation's worth goes to the Legislature"? How we wish the writer understands that a durnkard may also give birth to a future prodigy and yet may not claim any credit for his son's genius and fame, that a drunkard may at times do a sensible action and yet may not deserve the general praise? But, this is hardly the place and time for a discussion on logic. And, moreover, if the writer accepts my suggestion and pays a personal visit to Jehu, he need never bother his head with a Text Book on Logic.—Yours, etc,

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

# ADDRESS TO MAHATMAJI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At last the Nationalist Party of the Bombay Municipality has succeeded in getting the *resolution* Address-Resolution passed. And who will not like to pay his humble homage and respect to a soul devoted purely to National and catholic Service? City Fathers! You will deserve our congratulations for the Address to Mahatmaji who gave to Bombay a little, "Bombay, the Beautiful." Whenever we venerate a man, we give him satisfaction by our behaviours; and that is the right course true path for the worshipers.

I am quite sure that the Fathers while making preparations for the presentation of the Address would use Swadeshi pure Swadeshi articles. In this connection I beg to make the following suggestions:—

(1) The language of the Address should be Hindustani the proposed recommended and accepted Lingua Franca of India. Need I lay any stress upon this point?

(2) The garland that would be put round his neck should be prepared out of yarn spun by all the members of the Corporation. The public of Bombay may also be invited to contribute. When I say all the members, I mean those who are willing to spin. The last sentence may perhaps perplex the Nationalist Party the majority of which knows not to spin. They can at least get some yarn from their own places.

(3) The day when the Address is to be given be observed as a holiday.—Yours, etc.,

A RURAL.

(Continued from column 6.)

sion in the past has misled the general public. A commercial concern has only one account (the capital) to draw funds from, and it should have met those deficits from its capital. A commercial house cannot draw money from the general revenues of India to meet the deficits of railway charges. Such charges must be brought on to the Railway Account in order to show the real position. The figures must be available in the annual accounts of the Government.

### PUBLIC COMPLAINTS.

The proposals of the Hon. the Commerce Member would increase the autocracy of the Railway Administration, which is not advisable. As is evident from the Report of the Acworth Committee, the Railway Board seriously neglected to see that the railways were properly working. The Railway Board is responsible for many of the shortcomings of the railways. I may mention the following among the numerous complaints of the Indian public:—

1. Continued overcrowding of third class carriages due chiefly to insufficient number of trains daily run, on the plea of economy —a criminal withholdment of accommodation fully paid for by the best-paying passengers. The Railway Board has during recent years suppressed the statistics showing the profits and losses from the different classes of passengers. This has disarmed wholesome criticism.

2. Disregard of Indian requirements in especially in the seating and latrine arrangements in carriages, wating rooms at stations, supply of proper meals at stations, etc.

3. Enhancement of passenger fares since 1917.

4. Sending away of railway material and stock from India to Mesopotamia to the serious inconvenience of Indians.

5. Waste of public money which is going on on the State Railways, as is evident from the serious rise in the percentage of working expenses and poor returns from the State Railways as compared with returns of independent companies, District Boards, etc. In 1921-22, the returns from the four groups of State Railways were 1.19, 2.00, 3.53 and 4.85 per cent. only, whilst other lines gave 6 to 12.81 per cent; see appendix to the Administration Report for 1921-22.

6. Distrust and keeping down of Indians employed on the railways. Restrictions against mechanical training of educated Indians.

7. Unfair treatment of Indian merchants in the supply of wagons.

8. Waste of money on wagon stock, which gave an average service of 24 to 37 miles per day on the Board Gauge and of 13 to 34 miles per day on the metre gauge in 1921-22.

9. Neglect to amend the Indian Railways Act which is long overdue.

# SEPARATION OF THE RAILWAY BUDGET

## II.

(BY RAI SAHEB CHANDRIKA PRASAD).

No case has been made out by the Hon. the Commerce Member for the separation of the Railway Budget. The difficulties he has set forth in the way of carrying out works of rehabilitation and improvement of existing lines are more imaginary than real. The difficulties may be due to obtaining stock from foreign countries, but they are not insurmountable. They can be effectually avoided by arranging to manufacture the stock in India either in the Railway Workshops or in the works of private companies. The Hon. Member has completely failed to show how the proposed separation of the Budget would solve the difficulties of (1) finding a continuous supply of funds during exceptional periods of stringency of the money market, (2) of regulating railway receipts or of adjusting the Rates and Fares, beyond what is done at present under the combined budget. The railway administrations even now change their Rates and Fares as they like within the prescribed maxima and minima, without obtaining sanction from the Legislative Assembly. In what way would the separation of the Budget help these operations?

In the memorandum published in the newspapers, he proposes to withdraw the healthy control (see para. 53, page 25 of the Acworth Committee's Report) at present exercised by the Finance Department over the railway finances. This is very undesirable, knowing as we do the extravagance and general mismanagement of the railways by the Railway Board. Even with the check exercised by the Finance Department, the financial results of the State Railways in the past have not been satisfactory, and if we are to withdraw the only check we have at present, we do not know where the Railway Administration may land us.

From clause (5) of the draft resolution of the Commerce Member, it appears that the Railway Budget would be presented to the Assembly in the same form as at present, i.e., with much *less* information than was given in 1921-22 and with much the same ceremony as has been followed in the past years. The changes proposed are:—

(1) A separate budget for the railways instead of the combined one.

(2) Instead of the whole surplus profits hitherto credited to the general revenues of India, a fixed contribution of 5/6ths of 1 per cent. on the capital charge of the railways (excluding a portion of the capital) plus 1/5th of any surplus profits remaining after payment of this fixed return; from the contribution so fixed, will be deducted the loss in working and the interest on capital expenditure on strategic railways.

Any surplus profits that exist after payment of these charges shall form a Reserve to be at the disposal of the Railway Administration for certain specified purposes, without any outside control.

(4) The Railway Administration shall be entitled to borrow temporarily from Capital or from the "Reserve" for expenditure for which there is no provision or insufficient provision in the Revenue Budget.

These proposals in the first instance would take out of the Assembly's control, a large portion of the surplus profits *to be used entirely at the discretion of the Railway Administration*, though for specified purposes: and in the second place, would entitle the Railway Administration to use Capital and Revenue Funds for current expenses; it may amount to large sums and its refund may take years. I do not think the Assembly should give such powers to the autocratic body of Railway Administration.

The Railway Committee laid great stress to the Railways being treated as a commercial concern. Has the Hon. Member for Commerce done anything to place the railway accounts on a commercial bases? Has he got out a statement showing the financial results from the commencement of the railways up to date? If so, will he kindly publish the same? Does that statement show the contributions made from the general revenues of India towards interest on capital and deficits of working expenses during the 52 years of the last century? According to the table I have compiled from the Government records, the net balance of such contributions, after deducting the so-called surplus profits of the present century, amounted to 322 crores at the end of 1922-23. If the railways were treated as a commercial concern, that loss of 322 crores should not have been borne by the general revenues of India.

If the railways are to be worked on sound lines, first of all their accounts should be clearly drawn up, showing the total cost of each railway incurred up to date by the state, whether from general revenue, or from borrowed funds, whether incurred on first construction or paid towards the deficits of working expenses or interest charges. These have been mostly written off and charged to the general expenditure of the country. While these losses were paid from the general revenues, loans for general expenditure were taken. The deficits were therefore paid practically from borrowed money, and should bear compound interest as shown in appendix S to my book "The Indian Railways." The Capital Accounts of State Railways given in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of India do not include the losses paid from the general revenues of India.

All these losses should be brought on to the Railway Capital Account. Their omis-

(Continued in column 3.)

# HON. MAGISTRATES

## "IGNORANT OF LAW."

## BEGGAR NUISANCE IN TRAINS.

### CORPORATION'S RECOMMENDATION

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Saturday afternoon, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. The attendance was smaller than usual, and for the last hour of the meeting there was a distinct falling off to be seen. A number of important matters were discussed. The cow-killing question was again brought forward, but there was very little discussion, and it was referred to the Committee which has the matter in hand. Nearly an hour was spent in the discussion of the erection of a temple, and certain Hindu members thought that the Corporation who had demolished it should give funds to build it up again. Other members, however, thought that the question was being fought out for the sake of cheap notoriety. In the end the matter was referred to the Road Committee for report.

Mr. Boman-Behram's motion for the appointment of Honorary Presidency Magistrates to try Municipal cases, owing to congestion, caused severe strictures to be passed on the worthlessness of the majority of these Magistrates who were said to be ignorant of law and everything. No one had a good word to say about them, and even those who had acted in that capacity ranged themselves on the side of the opponents of the motion. It was said that those who wanted to get justice must not go to the Honorary Magistrates! The motion was negatived, and the question was referred to a Committee for consideration and report.

The following motion was adopted, without discussion:—

"That the Schools Committee be requested to state whether they were able to pay in and as for the year 1923-24 Grants-in-Aid to the Primary Schools of Bombay City to the full extent of one-third expenditure as allowed under the Grant-in-Aid Code, and if not the reason for it and what measures the Committee would recommend for paying to the schools the full one-third admissible."

### A BOMBAY PARLIAMENT.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. Keshavlal Sakhidas Sanghani stating that the election of Mr. V. J. Patel as President of the Corporation was a success equal in importance to that of the Labour Party in England, the declared aim and object of which was to establish a Government of the people by the representatives of the people, for the benefit of the people and suggesting that the Corporation should pass a resolution bringing into existence thoroughly representative bodies of the people of Bombay. He formulated a scheme for the creation of a Bombay Parliament and a Bombay Cabinet and pointed out that the present Corporation would then merge into the said Parliament and the present Standing Committee into the said Cabinet; he stated that the bringing of such bodies into existence would hardly cost Rs. 10,000 and that it would be the commencement of Swaraj and added that other Municipalities and villages in India in fact the whole world would follow this example.

On the motion of Dr. N. H. Sukhia the writer of the letter was informed that it was not within the competence of the Corporation to consider it; the letter was therefore recorded.

### THE COW QUESTION.

The Corporation had before them resolutions passed by two public meetings, one in the Fort and one at Khand Bazar, stating that the Corporation had passed a resolution prohibiting the slaughter of milch cattle under 8 years of age, but that as that resolution was not acted upon several public meetings were held and the Corporation was asked to act upon it: that thereupon the question was referred to a Committee which has not made its report up to now and requested that the Corporation might take up the question now at an early date.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved that the letters be referred to the Committee already sitting, for consideration and report. He said it was a long time that the Committee was appointed, and people had grown anxious about the result. He feared the question was being shelved in this manner and he hoped the Committee would come to a decision as soon as possible.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar seconded.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia said the Committee was considering the matter and had asked the Municipal Commissioner to take Counsel's opinion, as it was stated that it was not within the competence of the Corporation to pass such a resolution. The Counsel's opinion was now before the members of the Committee, and they were considering it, and everything possible was being done to expedite the question.

The President said the matter was referred to two Counsels for their opinion, and they were definitely of the opinion that the Corporation had no power to pass such a resolution. The question was again referred to another Hindu Counsel and he too was of the opinion that the Corporation could not pass such a resolution. The Committee had now appointed a sub-committee to consider the question from the economic point of view and whether it was sound or not economically,—apart from the legal aspect,—in order to enable the Corporation to move Government to amend the law accordingly. He assured Mr. Desai that the Committee was as anxious as he to see the matter through.

Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi said the Committee had not treated the Hindu members fairly, and the members of the Committee were more anxious to deal with the matter from the legal point of view, rather than fairly.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji protested against the remarks of Mr. Gandhi, and said that everything was being done to treat the matter fairly.

The motion was agreed to.

### CONSTRUCTION OF TEMPLE.

Mr. Anant Vithoba Kowly and other Hindu residents of Dadar-Kumbharwada, Agar Bazar, etc., had written stating that in January, 1923, a very old temple of the goddess Suri Jakhadevi situate at the junction of De Lisle Road and Kumbharwada was demolished by Municipal workmen and that a petition was addressed to the Corporation by about 700 Hindus requesting them to reconstruct the temple at the expense of the Municipality; that ultimately the Commissioner submitted a report on the subject recommending a free grant of a plot of land opposite the site of the demolished temple: that they were entirely dissatisfied with the Commissioner's decision (1) as the plot of land which was proposed to be given was covered over with a big well and was perhaps the worst site for building a temple and (2) as no grant of funds for the reconstruction of the temple was made. He added that if the Corporation had the least solicitude for Hindu religious sentiment it was simply ridiculous to allot a plot almost covered over by a well for the construction of a new temple and enquired as to who was to provide the funds.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai moved that the letter be recorded; as he said everything possible had been done in the matter.

This was duly seconded.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said some compensation ought to have been paid to the people in charge of the temple to enable them to build a new temple. He protested against the way the idol was desecrated and the temple pulled down.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe moved that the letter be referred to the Commissioner with a request that he should make a suitable grant to have the temple restored.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla seconded. The temple was demolished, he said, in a most unceremonious manner and it was a surprise to him that the Hindu community had kept quiet. If it were done to Mahomedans, the Corporation would have heard something about it.

The Commissioner said these people had expressed themselves satisfied with the arrangements already arrived at. The land given was valuable and was accepted by the people concerned. If he gave them an ordinary temple costing Rs. 3,000 they might ask for a better one! He thought they had treated generously in the matter.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker said those people did not want money from the Commissioner and they had expressly said that; he thought the land given to those people was very valuable.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya moved that the question be referred to the Roads Committee for consideration and report, as, he thought, they should not treat with the people in their individual capacity, but collectively.

Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi seconded.

Mr. B. T. Desai said the idol was removed as if it was a mere piece of stone, without any regard for the feelings of Hindus. He was sorry the Hindu community was so mild and the least they should do was to construct the temple which they had demolished.

Mr. A. K. Pai objected to facts being distorted in the interest of certain parties.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said it was not true to say that.

Continuing, said Mr. Pai facts were better in this case than fiction. The Hindus knew what they wanted, and had it not been for their mildness it would not have been possible for other communities to live in the city. He thought the Hindus were treated very liberally in the matter.

Mr. Vaidya's amendment referring the question to the Roads Committee was agreed to.

### NUISANCE OF BEGGARS.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved:—

"That the attention of the Agents of the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways be invited to the still existing and ever continuing nuisance of beggars in local trains and the insufficient supervision to abate the same and they be requested to take effective steps to minimize this inconvenience to passengers."

He said the railway guards were absolutely careless in the matter and from morning to evening the third class compartments were infested wy these beggars and they moved about without tickets. If it were done in the second and first class compartments, he was sure the nuisance would have been stopped long ago.

Mr. J. G. Nensey, seconding, said it was the primary duty of passengers to co-operate with the Railway Company, otherwise it would be impossible to put a stop to the nuisance.

Mr. H. P. Mody said although it was a harmless proposition he was going to oppose it, as there was a growing tendency on the part of the Corporation to meddle with other people's business. He thought they should draw a line somewhere, for if they continued this sort of interference there would be no end to it. The Corporation had many important matters to attend to and they must mind their own business.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey said Mr. Mody had not quite realised that the Corporation was a representative body and it was their duty to voice the grievances of 12 lakhs of people. Mr. Nensey had asked them to co-operate with the railway authorities, but the ticket-collectors were entirely blind where beggars were concerned.

After some other members had spoken the proposition was rejected.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved:—

"That in view of the fact that no provision has been made in the new all steel suburban trains on the G. I. P. Railway line for Alarm Chains, Water Closets and Brakesmen, the President be requested to address the proper Railway authorities on the subject and to request them that Alarm Chains, Water Closets and Brakesmen should be provided in the trains."

The President said it was really time for the Corporation to put a stop to propositions of this kind. The members had a perfect right to move such propositions, but he thought that they must use their discretion in such matters.

Mr. J. C. Nensey seconded and after some discussion it was adopted.

### HON. MAGISTRATES.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved:—

"That in view of the large increase in Municipal cases which await trial in the Courts of the stipendiary Presidency Magistrates and the consequent delay that takes place in the disposal of the said cases leading to the detriment of Municipal interests and the hardship that the public have to suffer in consequence thereof, the President be requested to write to Government urging upon them the desirability of investing the Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates with the authority of trying Municipal cases which do not involve consideration of any complicated questions of law so as to relieve the congestion of these cases from the Courts of stipendiary Presidency Magistrates and facilitate the expedition of such cases, it being further urged upon Government that with a view to securing proper decision in such cases at the hands of the Honorary Magistrates they should be instructed to visit the sites in regard to which the cases relate in as many cases as possible."

Mr. Boman-Behram said he was bringing the proposition in the interests of the Municipal administration. The hands of the stipendiary Magistrates were too full, and the Municipal cases were not dealt with by them properly. Sometimes it took months to dispose of ordinary cases, and postponements after postponements were given. The Magistrates were not in a position, besides, to visit the sites, where the offences took place.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey seconded.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said it was the fault of the Corporation if they had not taken steps in a matter which was agitating their minds for a long time. About the Hon. Magistrates he said some of them had hardly any knowledge of law. He was afraid if important cases were taken before such Magistrates the public were not likely to get any justice. At present owing to repeated postponements high fees had to be given to the lawyers. The best thing was for the stipendiary Magistrates to try the cases by rotation.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai opposed the motion. The fact was, he said, the Hon. Magistrates in the Corporation wanted more powers, and so they wanted to dispose of Municipal cases. But they did not know the law properly and it was not proper to send these cases before them. He also opposed the appointment of a Special Magistrate.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla moved that the matter be referred to the Procedure and Rules Committee for consideration. He added that the Hon. Magistrates were quite ignorant of law, and they should not be empowered to try Municipal cases.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said no doubt the Honorary Magistrates were an honour to themselves, but whom the public did not honour. The experience of the public was that the stipendiary Magistrates were mere gramophones. If any of them had any experience of those Magistrates they would have found that they were always in a hurry to finish their work, and even before an accused had replied the fine was imposed. (Laughter.) That was a proper thing to do, he said. The only solution of the question was to consider the matter properly and then go before the Government, and he was sure that necessary action would be taken. They wanted a man who knew the position well. They did not go to a mason for the work of a cobbler, and for law they should only go to such persons as knew it. They must have a stipendiary Magistrate if they wanted to have a proper man and proper justice, and if a case were made out Government were bound to appoint a man.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla wanted a special stipendiary Magistrate to be appointed.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik said the less said about the Hon. Magistrate the better, for they were only good for certain class of work and nothing more. He would never go before such men for justice, who did not know any law, and he was entirely opposed to the Municipal work being given to one man, and he opposed the motion.

Mr. B. T. Desai said the Hon. Magistrates were merely gramophones voicing the orders of the Municipal officers. He did not think that if a single Magistrate were appointed for the whole city he would be able to deal with the cases properly; for that purpose two or three men at least would be required. But he thought that no case was made out for the appointment of a Special Magistrate. If there was any congestion there was congestion all round, but the public safety had not suffered thereby.

Mr. Ginwalla's amendment referring the question to a Committee was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next, 3-40 p.m.

## FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS.

### A GREAT INSURANCE COMPANY.

To-day is an auspicious date in the annals of Life Insurance in India, for fifty years ago, on May 5th 1874, a pioneer enterprise, the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, was launched in Bombay. At that period there were not more than half a dozen Life Insurance Companies of any standing operating in India, and little headway had been made in this business, although some of the older European Companies, established since the seventeenth century, had been operating in some parts of this country. The manner in which the inauguration of this, the first great Indian Insurance Company founded by Mr. Duncan McLauchlan Slater F.I.A. and a Board of able and influential Indians under the Chairmanship of Mr. Kamruddin Tyabji J. P. Solicitor and Member of the Bombay Corporation, coincided with the birth of a new era of progress in the life of the City itself will be realised when it is stated that the year previous to its birth saw the first Bombay Municipal election and the appointment of trustees to the Port Trust Board which had been formed only three years earlier. The Tramway system was also introduced in Bombay about the same time.

The "Oriental" which is now a vast and wealthy Corporation with Branches throughout India, Burma, Ceylon etc. started in a modest way. The Office was located in a small room in Elphinstone Circle on a rental of Rs. 40 a month. Mr. Slater having one assistant to help him. The growth and increased wealth of the Company during the course of the past fifty years is now well illustrated by a comparison of the small beginning with the handsome and lofty buildings which form the Company's premises in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and other cities of the East. The Company was started with a capital of Rs. 10 lakhs, of which Rs. 6 lakhs was subscribed and Rs. 14 lakhs called up. In evidence of the confidence in which this Company is now held is the fact that the shares of Rs. 50 paid up are now quoted in the market at some Rs. 375 and are practically unobtainable.

The early years of a Life Insurance Company probably constitute the most anxious period for it. In its favour the Oriental had a vast field for expansion in unexplored territory, and it fashioned its policy, not on cut and dried theories, but with the energy and initiative in a great deal, with the result that the stage of adolescence was creditably passed, and the Company has since then never looked back.

It now forms a worthy monument to the enterprise and abilities of Mr. Slater and the first Board of Directors and had been fortunate throughout in its managerial staff. Mr. Paterson Brown, who recently retired and is well remembered in India, assumed Mr. Slater's mantle with credit, and during his regime of twenty two years the premium income increased from Rs. 29 lakhs to Rs. 70 lakhs, and the funds from 172 lakhs to Rs. 533 lakhs. An outstanding feature of his management was the expansion of the Company which has now a Branch and Agency system second to none in the East. The present Manager Mr. H. Edwin Jones, F.F.A. A.I.A., is worthily carrying on the great traditions of the Company, and has already given abundant proof of his organising and executive ability.

The Funds of the Company which now amount to the large sum of over Rs. 6 crores are almost entirely invested in Government Securities and are retained in India. Hence the absolute security which is essential to Policy holders is afforded in its most substantial form by the Oriental. The current market values of the Company's Securities exceed the values to which they are written down in the Company's books by no less than Rs. 45 lakhs and it is anticipated that the results of the next Actuarial Valuation of the Company's position which falls to be made as at 31st December next will disclose profits for the current triennium very considerably greater than those disclosed on any previous occasion, enabling the Directors to pay an increased Bonus to Policy holders.

The present Board of Directors of the Company includes the names of several influential Indian gentlemen well-known throughout India and Mr. Sorabjee Eduljee Warden, J. P. and Honorary Magistrate of Bombay who joined the Board in the year 1904 as a representative of the Indian holders has been Chairman of the Company since 1916.

In order to mark the event of the Jubilee, which is being celebrated to-day at the various offices of the Company, the Directors have sanctioned a number of concessions in view of the very strong position in which the Company stands to-day. These concessions include an increase in Agency Commission Terms, concessions to Policy holders by way of more generous revival and reinforcement conditions, modification of terms of acceptance and a prize scheme for agents showing the best results during the current Triennium. A highly attractive illustrated history of the Company has also been prepared in commemoration of the Jubilee.

The "Oriental" and all those connected with it, including the Directors, Shareholders, Policy holders, Officers, Agents and Staff, may feel justly proud on the attainment of its Golden Jubilee. We wish the Company all prosperity in future and hope that it will always continue to enjoy the unique and enviable position and popularity it now holds as the largest and strongest Indian Life Assurance Company.

## GANDHI PURSE FUND.

### COLLECTIONS IN BURMA.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 3.

Mr. Manilal Kothari who sailed to-day for Calcutta after a short stay in Burma has collected over Rs. 45,000 for the Gandhi purse fund. The amount includes Rs. 10,000 from Dr. P. J. Mehta.

## BANGALORE MUNICIPAL MURDER CASE.

### SENTENCED TO DEATH

### KRISHNA RAO SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, May 3.

Judgment was delivered to-day in the City Municipal Murder Case against Krishna Rao, the accused, who was charged with robbery and murder. In sentencing the accused to be hanged the Judge said that he felt he was bound to hold the accused guilty of the charges brought against him and that the deed he committed was most atrocious.

## GODAVARI DIST. CONFERENCE

### CABINET SYSTEM IN CONGRESS, ADVOCATED.

(Associated Press.)

ALAMERU, May 3.

At the seventeenth session of the Godavery District Conference which met yesterday under the presidency of Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu resolutions were passed recommending that the Congress work in the provincial and the District Congress Committees should be departmentalised holding one member responsible for one department and conducting the work by the Cabinet system. Another resolution urged the removal of untouchability and emancipation of the Panchamas.

## DERAILMENT ON E. I. R.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 3.

In connection with the derailment of the goods train near Adjai Bridge between Madhupur and Jasidih on the E. I. R. on Thursday night a communique issued by the East Indian Railway says that one vehicle while passing over points left the rails and was dragged about three quarters of a mile which resulted in 14 vehicles being derailed, seven of which subsequently capsized and rolled down.

The particulars published in the "Statesman's" show that 12 down express train with a full load of passengers sped on its way towards Adjai. As it neared the bridge, its driver noticed the light which the driver of the goods train was frantically waving from his cabin and succeeded in pulling within 150 yards of the wagon that lay across the rails.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MANDALAY.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 3.

A Mandalay telegram says that a destructive fire which broke out there to-day destroyed two blocks of houses with contents. Damage is estimated at Rs. 2,50,000.

## RANGOON NOTES.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 3.

Some men suspected of having a hand in the Tsekai Maung Tawlay Street robbery have been rounded up by the detective police, who have also traced the gold bangle snatched away during the robbery. Further investigation is proceeding.

Justice Mr. B. H. Heald having been granted leave, Mr. J. M. Barguley, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, officiates in his place.

## COUNCIL OF STATE BYE-ELECTION.

(Associated Press.)

OOTACAMUND, May 3.

Khan Bahadur S. M. V. Osman Sahib Bahadur (a retired Collector) was declared elected to-day to the Council of State in the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Ahmed Thambi Maracar. Mr. Osman got 82 votes, while his rival candidate, M. Sayid Butcha, 25 and Kadir Nawaz Khan Sahib Bahadur 9 votes.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## END OF SOCCER SEASON.

LONDON, May 3.

A remarkable feature of the Soccer season which concluded to-day was the keenness in the League competitions which, in several cases, were won by the narrowest margins. Huddersfield win the Championship in the First Division by the meanest fraction, having a better goal average than Cardiff who score the same number of points. Chelsea and Middlesborough have been relegated to the Second Division, and will be replaced by the Second Division Champions, Leads and Bury. Nelson and Bristol sink to the Third Division to be replaced by Portsmouth and Wolverhampton, the Southern and Northern Champions respectively. Hartlepools and Barrow are at the bottom of the Northern Section and the Bournemouth and Queen's Park Rangers who are at the bottom of the Southern Section will have to seek re-admission.—Reuter.

## "TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS" RACE.

LONDON, May 3.

The following are probable starters for the Two Thousand Guineas:—

Knight of Garter—Wragg.
Bright Knight—Frank Bullock.
Germans—J. Brennan.
[illegible]s Yeoman—Beary.
St. [illegible]el—Blank.
Buc. [illegible]n—O'Neill.
Caran[illegible]
Spalpe[illegible]—Donoghue.
Defiance [illegible]es—McLachlan.
Polyphon[illegible]ut or Diophon—Hulme.
Salmon Tr[illegible]rslake.
Donzelon—C[illegible]iot.
Parmenio—Eli.
Arcade—Childs.
Woodland—Blank.
Arantsio—R. Jones[illegible]ld.
Tom Pinch—Archib[illegible]
LATER.—H. H. the Aga Khan's Mumtaz Mahal was scratched to-[illegible]rning.
Guineas at nine this m[illegible]

### SCRATCHING.

Scratchings for two thousand [illegible]uineas are as under:—

Aga Khan's Hajibibi, and scratchings for one thousand guineas, Valhalla, also at nine to-day.—Reuter.

## CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

### SOUTH AFRICANS OPEN THEIR TOUR

LONDON, May 3.

The South Africans opened their tour at Leicester A sodden wicket delayed the start until three when in an hour's play the South Africans scored 53 runs for 1 wicket. Rain stopped further play.—Reuter.

## BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP.

### NEWMAN BEATS REECE.

LONDON, May 3.

At Burroughes Hall in the Professional Billiards Championship Final, Newman (16,000) beat Reece (14,845).—Reuter.

## LONDON-BRIGHTON WALKING RACE.

LONDON, May 3.

The Stock Exchange London to Brighton Walk for which there were 28 starters was won by H. Gromwade in 9 hours 25 minutes 46 seconds, Chamber (9 hours 43 minutes 55 seconds) was second and E. St. George (9 hours 47 minutes 53 seconds) was third.—Reuter.

## LEAGUE MATCHES.

LONDON, May 3.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League, to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal one, Preston two.
Birmingham nil, Cardiff City nil.
Huddersfield three, Nottingham nil.
Manchester City two, West Ham one.
Notts County one, Liverpool two.
Tottenham one, Burnley nil.
West Brom three, Sheffield United one.
The match between Blackburn and Middlesbro was not played.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool three, Clapton Orient nil.
Bristol City one, South Shields nil.
Crystal Palace three, Barnsley one.
Derby County four, Leicester City nil.
Fulham one, Stockport County nil.
Hull City one, Port Vale two.
Nelson three, Leeds United one.
Wednesday two, Manchester United nil.
Southampton three, Oldham A. one.
The match between Coventry City and Bury was not played.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Charlton one, Bournemouth two.
Gillingham nil, Portsmouth two.
Merthyr Town one, Millwall nil.
Newport C. nil, Aberdare nil.
Northampton two, Brentford three.
Norwich City two, Reading two.
Plymouth seven, Southend one.
Queen's Park two, Exeter City nil.
Swansea Town three, Bristol Rovers one.
Swindon Town three, Luton Town two.
Watford nil, Brighton nil.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Barrow three, Grimsby Town one.
Bradford five, Walsall nil.
Chesterfield two, Ashington nil.
Darlington nil, Halifax Town nil.
Doncaster R. four, Crewe one.
Lincoln City one, New Brighton nil.
Rochdale four, Accrington one.
Rotherham four, Wigan Borough nil.
Southport two, Hartlepools two.
Tranmere nil, Wolverhampton nil.
Wrexham nil, Durham City nil.—Reuter.

## BEIGHTON HOCKEY FINAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 3.

The final of the Beighton Hockey Tournament, which was a charity match was played on the Calcutta ground between Calcutta and Jamalpur apprentices to-day. Calcutta won by 2 goals to one. An extra time had to be gone through. Hockey was poor. Winners were the superior team on the day's play. Chief Justice Sanderson presided and Mrs. Vind gave away the prizes.

A cricket match between Scotland and Yorkshire was drawn, neither side scoring any points in the championship.—Reuter.


## ONE IS NOT AS OLD AS ONE'S YEARS BUT AS OLD AS ONE FEELS.

French Octogenarian Tells Secret Of His Longevity.

How to prolong life is a subject of never-failing interest, and those who have attained to advanced years are constantly being asked what has been their secret. Such a question was put recently by a reporter to M. Yvonneau de Bordeneuve a wonderfully hale and hearty old gentlemen of 80 years who resides at 15 bis in the Rue Cauchois, Paris.

"I judge that you have always enjoyed exceptionally fine health. Is it not so?" said the reporter.

"There you are mistaken," was the reply, "for when between 50 and 55 years of age my health was very far from good. Do you wish to know what it was that made a wonderfully happy transformation in me?" And rising M. de Bordeneuve took from his desk a bottle of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. "Look! it was simply this."

"I owe infinite gratitude to these Pills," continued M. de Bordeneuve, "for by their aid I passed safely through that exceedingly critical period. Stomach and intestinal troubles were assailing me then and I had perpetual headaches and rheumatism. The results of the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were so surprising that I have never since been without a bottle of them in my possession.

"I am an enthusiastic believer in the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and if what I have told you convinces others who are in bad health that they will do for them what they have done for me I shall be happy".

No matter what your age or sex Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will improve the quality of your blood if it is watery or impure, strengthen your nerves if they are weak, aid your digestion, give you increased strength and cheerfulness. Dealers everywhere sell them, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 per six bottles. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1884 - - | Rs. 14,41,420 | Rs. 1,59,25,200 | Rs. 3,07,448 | Rs. 6,77,553 |
| 1894 - - | ,, 91,61,014 | ,, 5,26,08,850 | ,, 42,10,150 | ,, 25,49,607 |
| 1904 - - | ,, 2,37,58,377 | ,, 8,88,02,223 | ,, 1,77,46,386 | ,, 43,64,808 |
| 1914 - - | ,, 4,72,88,840 | ,, 12,37,10,910 | ,, 4,33,16,851 | ,, 72,46,044 |
| 1924 - - | ,, 6,12,23,922 | ,, 17,70,53,246 | ,, 8,07,53,864 | ,, 1,12,62,622 |

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H. E. JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., *Manager*, Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.


## LEVEL OF PRICES IN BOMBAY.

### CONDITION OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

According to data published in the April issue of the "Labour Gazette," in March 1924 the general level of wholesale prices in Bombay was 81 per cent. above the level in July 1924 as against 88 per cent. in the previous month. In comparison with the corresponding month of last year, prices have fallen by one per cent. the general index being the same as the twelve-monthly average of 1923. The general index has fallen by 31 per cent. from the highest peak (263) reached in August 1918. In comparison with the previous month, there was a fall of nearly 2 per cent. in the general index of good articles owing to an all-round fall in food prices. The general index of food-grains was 114 in March as compared with 117 during the previous month, thus showing a fall of more than 2 per cent.

SECURITIES INDEX.

In March 1924, the general average of the prices of 100 shares and securities taken in the Labour Office Securities Index Number was 141 as compared with 143 in the previous month, thus showing a fall of more than one per cent. Railway Companies have now reached the pre-war level. Cotton Ginning and Pressing Companies continue to remain stationary at 122. The noticeable feature during the month was that Miscellaneous Companies registered a rise of nearly 3 per cent as compared with the previous month. The index for Government and Corporation Securities fell to 53 in December 1920 but it has been steadily improving since that date and now it stands at a level of 74 showing a rise of nearly 28 per cent. The average for the Cotton Mill group reached its peak in April 1920 when it stood at 476 but it has now fallen to 189 showing a fall of more than 60 per cent. The index is published in the April issue of the "Labour Gazette."

WAGES IN AGRICULTURE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The April issue of the "Labour Gazette, published by the Labour Office, contains the following summary of a report on an Enquiry into Agricultural Wages in the Bombay Presidency including Sind, which is shortly to be published by the Labour Office.

"The outstanding feature of this Report is that wage statistics have been collected, district by district, for two sets of towns representative of urban and rural conditions for each year from 1900 to 1922. Various contributory causes affecting the supply of and demand for labour, and as a consequence wages, such as (1) epidemics, especially the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 which decimated the labouring population; (2) the number of agricultural holdings; (3) birth rates and death rates, have been examined. The Report contains also coloured charts showing (1) the increase in the money wages of all classes of labour—especially of field labour in both urban and rural areas; (2) the fluctuations in real wages, i.e., the increase or decrease in wages as compared with the decrease or increase in the retail prices of food grains; (3) the number of deaths in the Bombay Presidency from 1900 to 1922 bringing out the peaks due to various epidemics; and (4) the outturn of food grains, cotton oil seeds illustrating the nature of the various seasons.

THE OBJECT AND METHOD OF THE ENQUIRY.

The main value of the Report is perhaps the comprehensive statistics of wages district by district, division by division, and economic circle by economic circle. These were collected in what is known as Taluka Form No. XVIII, a description of which is given in Appendix A of the Report, for the three main classes of agricultural labour, viz., field labour, ordinary labour and skilled labour. The term 'field labour' includes all those workers who do common field work such as ploughing, reaping, transplanting, harvesting and weeding. The ordinary labourer is the artisan's assistant or a load carrying coolie. On large estates he is engaged for earth work, embanking or clearing the silt from a water course or canal. The carpenter blacksmith mason, and leather worker are what is known as the skilled labourer. The daily average wages for (1) head-quarters towns representing urban areas, and (2) non-headquarters towns more representative of rural areas have been tabulated. The selection of typical towns in the latter category was a matter of considerable difficulty, a difficulty that was solved with the assistance of the Collector in each district and the Director of Agriculture. Taking the Presidency as a whole, the number of field labourers fell from a little over two and a half millions to one million six hundred and six thousand or by 37 per cent. in 1921 as compared with 1911. The greatest fall occurred in Sind where the number fell from 170,000 in 1911 to 57,000 in 1921 or by 67 per cent. A noticeable fall also occurred in the Central Division where the number of these labourers was almost halved during the decade. The figures for ordinary labourers, however, tell an entirely different story. When classified in the way described in the Report the number of these increased from 472,000 in 1911 to 585,000 in 1921 or by 24 per cent. the largest increase occurring in the Northern Division where the number of ordinary labourers increased from 99,000 to 145,000. This is accounted for by the rapid industrial growth of this Division during the last twelve years. There was no appreciable change in the number of skilled labourers—the number of these amounting to 157,000 in 1921 as against 161,000 in 1911.

The effects of a sustained migration from pure agriculture to labour of a distinctly industrial nature such as building and development undertakings railway expansion and canal construction as also of the various epidemics, especially that of influenza in 1918-19 are clearly illustrated by the fall in the number of field labourers and the increase in the number of ordinary labourers during the decade separating the two censuses of 1911 and 1921. Factory statistics tabulated for the purposes of this Report show that the number of workers in factories increased by nearly 50 per cent. between 1911 and 1921 and this substantiates still further the fact of the growth in industry in the Bombay Presidency during recent years.

CHANGES IN DAILY AVERAGE WAGES.

Field labour in urban areas was three times as dear in 1922 as it was in 1900 when the rate amounted to 3 annas per day. The rate in rural areas was half an anna lower in 1900 but nearly 2 annas lower than what it was in urban areas in 1922: The average daily wage for the Presidency for ordinary labour amounted to 4 annas 2 pies in urban areas and to 3 annas in rural areas in the year 1900. In 1922 these wages had risen to 12 annas in urban areas and to 8 annas 6 pies in rural areas. Skilled labour does not show the high percentage increases shown by field and ordinary labour. The average wages of agricultural artisans have increased by 149 per cent. in urban areas and by 133 per cent. in rural areas as against increases from 182 to 200 per cent. respectively in the case of wages of field and ordinary labourers in both urban and rural areas. As compared with 1913, the pre-war year, the daily average wages of skilled labour increased by 95 per cent. in urban areas, of ordinary labour by 92 per cent. and of field labour by 89 per cent. The largest percentage increases in wages as considered by divisions are to be found in the Northern Division. The smallest percentage increases are to be found in Sind, and this is due to the comparatively high rates of wages which obtained in that Division in the base year. As compared with the pre-war year the percentage increases in wages for each class of labour are strikingly similar.

REAL WAGES.

Real wages, i.e., the increase in wages allowing for the increase in the cost of living have also been shown. A cost of living index for this Presidency was arrived at by taking the retail prices of food articles, district by district and division by division. Kerosene alone was taken in the fuel and lighting group because the agricultural labourer pays little or nothing for his fuel. As regards clothing, the prices of locally manufactured piece-goods were taken.

## MOTOR COMPETITIONS.

Taking advantage of the annual motor show at Geneva, and of the large number of motorists from all countries united for this occasion, the Swiss motoring authorities organised a number of competitions and speed tests of an interesting and attractive character.

The most successful of these events was a rally, in which the competitors left different parts of Switzerland and had to make their way to Geneva, their performance being judged according to the distance covered, the time employed and the piston displacement of the engine. A Fiat 501, driven by Mr. E. Knoch, started from Lucerne and was declared the winner, independently of all class distinctions, with 82 4/5 points. This car was followed by Mr. R. Crans, who started from Zurich on an Austro-Daimler and secured 82 points. Third place was won by Mr. I Wegner on a Fiat, which came from Martigny and obtained 77 points. The next three in order of merit were Mr. Grandjean, on a Benz, who also started from Martigny and won 74 points; Mr. C. R. Schmidt, Starting from Zurich on a Talbot, with 71 3/5 points; and Mr. Andres, from Zurich, on a Minerva, with which he won 68 points.

A Beneras correspondent wires that the 17th Anniversary of the Syadvad Jain Digamber Mahavidyalava was celebrated on May 2nd when Sjt. Srupraksaji presided. The Secretary read the report in Sanskrit. The Principal explained the beauty and antiquity of Jainism, and the President delivered a learned speech stating that 'ahimsa' the motto of Jainism could be a world-redeemer, and its right use and spread of knowledge according to natural capacities. Prizes were distributed to the students who passed Sanskrit examination.

A Rangoon message of May 3rd says:—Mr. A. J. Robertson giving evidence before the Civil Justice Committee, to-day, suggested forming a panel of judges like that of jurors from among the lawyers of over twenty years' standing.—A.P.

An Ajmere correspondent wies:—The news of the demise of Mr. Prakash Chandra, the only son of Pandit Arjunlal Seth was received with profound grief. Prakash Chandra was studying at Jodhpur where he was attacked with pneumonia and passed away on the 1st May. Mr. Prakash was a promising and noble-minded youth of twenty.

## ALLEGED FRAUDULENT CIRCULARS.

### COMPANY PROMOTERS AND DIRECTORS SUED.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, May 3.

An interesting suit involving important points of Company law and liability of promoters and directors of Company came up for disposal of preliminary matter before the Second Subordinate Judge of Cawnpore to-day. Messrs. De Mello and Trilokinath, two shareholders of the New Victoria Mills Company, Limited, are suing Messrs. (1) Bertram West, (2) Alwyn West, (3) Alfred Alexander Black, (4) Albert Harlowe Silver, (5) W. J. Clerke, (6) Dr. Ganguli, (7) Mr. Lalji Naranji, M.L.C. of Bombay, and also (8) New Victoria Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, (9) Delhi Investments, Limited, Delhi, (10) Mitchell and Co., Ltd., Amritsar, (11) Boulton Bros. and Co., India Ltd., Delhi, on the allegation that the various directors concerned issued fraudulent circulars to the shareholders of the Victoria Mills and that secret and illegitimate profits to the extent of about forty lakhs of rupees were made in the promotion of the New Victoria Mills Co., Ltd., which secret profits the New Victoria Mills Co., Ltd., is entitled to get back from the defendants concerned and plaintiffs have accordingly asked for various reliefs to the above effect.

CASE ADJOURNED TO AUGUST NEXT.

To-day Mr. C. May Arradel, Bar.-at-Law, on behalf of the defendants one, two, three, four and eight, asked for six months' time for filing written statements amongst others on the ground that defendants one and three had left for England and that suit involved very grave issues and written statements could not be filed without consultation with defendants one and three who were expected back in India in the second week of November.

Pandit Bishwanath Thalal, on behalf of the plaintiffs, strongly opposed this lengthy adjournment which would mean dragging on of the suit for years to the prejudice of the plaintiffs and urged that as the plaintiffs had alleged fraud on the part of defendants, they should not be given opportunity of jointly making up defence and thus prevent true facts from being brought before the Court.

The Court did not allow six months' time asked for by the defendants, but thought three months sufficient for the defendants to file their written statements and fixed 28th August for settlement of the issues in the suit.

## RUDENESS IN RAILWAY TRAINS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Karachi Train incident is one more proof of unreasonable and unbearble attitude of Europeans towards Indians, travelling together in railway trains. It is certainly very undesirable, and there is no reason whatsoever for either an Indian or an European to ill treat his fellow travellers in the train. Unfortunately very few such events see the light, though they may be happening very often, but a case where ill treatment is meeted out, must be dealt with a very strong hand.

I relate here the experience I had when travelling a few weeks ago, from Bangalore to Poona, by the M. S. M. Railway, I entered a second class compartment, and occupied one of the lower seats. The other was occupied by a Sindhi gentleman. Soon afterwards, a military officer, and a lady entered the compartment, and took their seats upon the lower berths. There was still more than 25 minutes for the train to start. Some time, after the train started, the lady retired to the toilet room, and the officer, was arranging for their bedding. I myself as also my companion had both spared our blankets etc. on the lower berths. It seems this officer was judging us from appearances, (because I have a short and a thin stature, whereas my companion was a stout and bulky man), and after having unfolded his blanket, he asked me, "just get up for a minute", and I did so, thinking that he was trying to put down the upper berth. But to my surprise, this officer, coolly moved away my bedding, from the berth where I had spread it. and when I asked him his reasons for same, he replied in a very rough and rude tone: "I have reserved both the lower berths." The Sindhi gentleman, on seeing this, got quite excited, and began to tell me in Hindustani that I should inform the officer, that we were determined under any circumstances to keep the lower berths for us. I did not like to take a defiant attitude atonce, and hence I told him in a firm but curteous tone, that it was very unreasonabel for him to claim to occupy the lower berths, which belonged to us. But it seems, this enraged the officer more, and he began to threaten me, to stop the train at once, and to call the guard. On this I told him, he may do whatever he liked, but he would never be allowed the two lower berths. When the train stopped at the next station, he went and called the guard, who on being told everything, refused to interfere. The officer, got more enraged at this, and he ordered the guard to call the station master. But here, again he guard informed him, that the station master had no right to interfere in such matters, and he (the officer) ought to have taken up this matter from the station where he got into the taain. I believe, perhaps it was due to the lady with him, that he refrained from using any force, because from his face we could clearly see, that the replies from the guard had put him in a wild rage. Still the guard tried his best to see the matter settled amicably, and requested one of us to occupy the upper berth and to give a lower berth to the lady. I agreed to do so, but here again the prestige of the officer seemed to have been affected, as he insisted on having both the lower berths. On this the guard asked him to show his reserved berth ticket, and when this was presented, the cat was out of the bag. The officer had got reserved two lower berths, but he, instead of getting into the proper compartment where his seat was reserved, entered into a wrong one.

Thus it will be seen that all the trouble and unpleasantness was created on account of the carelessness of the officer, to have entered a wrong compartment. Even when he learnt his mistake, it was strange that he merely kept quiet, without in the least apologizing for his insulting behaviour, and even failing to appreciate the courtesy that was shown by me. It was also strange that the lady was sitting quiet all the time, though from the expressions of her face, I could clearly perceive, she felt humiliated for the mess and confusion that had unnecessarily occurred. It was also fortunate that the guard was a cool minded person, or if he had been led away, on seeing a white man in his favour, the matter would have certainly become more complicated.—Yours truly,

K. NEDRAW.

Bombay, 3rd May 1924.

## A REFUTATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to an Article entitled a "Cinema proprietor in trouble" published in your issue of 29th April.

The allegations made in the article that the trouble arose from "a posse of Police" trying to enter the Circus, (not Cinema), without tickets are quite unfounded. The proprietor himself never made this accusation in Court and I trust that you will give the same publicity to this refutation as you have to the garbled version of the incident reported by the Associated Press.—I am, Sir,—Yours, etc.,

U. L. F. ARNITAGE, I.C.S.,
Deputy Commissioner.

Wardha, May 3.

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Mrs. E. Crowe, of Whitehorse Road, Croydon, writes:—"I am pleased to tell you that the small tin of ointment you sent to me at Ventnor, has proved a complete success, my hearing is now quite normal, and the horrible head noises have ceased. The action of this new remedy must be very remarkable, for I have been troubled with these complaints for nearly ten years, and have had some of the very best medical advice together with other expensive ear instruments all to no purpose. I need hardly say how very grateful I am, for my life has undergone an entire change."

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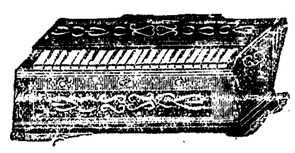

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## THE INEQUITABLE EXACTION OF THE RIOT TAX.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the course of his finding the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate when dealing with the compensation cases for damages etc., during the disturbances of November, 1921, on the occasion of H.R.H. Prince of Wales' Visit to Bombay, held that persons who are Government and Municipal servants were exempted from payment of the tax. May I know if Government Pensioners do not come within the above category? If able bodied Government and Municipal servants are exempted it is only right and proper that invalids and enfeebled old men who are bodily unfit and who are entirely dependent on their small pension for their maintenance should be much more exempted from the additional general Riot Tax. The Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes has however held that Government Pensioners are not exempted from payment of this additional general Riot Tax. Would any of your numerous readers kindly guide me with their opinions whether Government Pensioners cease to be Government servants as soon as they are removed from active service? In the preamble to his finding the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate has held that "those of every community in the City who simply looked on but made no efforts to counteract the dishonest agitation are also to be blamed." In the face of this principle laid down by the bench, the undersigned a resident of the mofussil who holds property in G. Ward DeLisle Road and which is in the occupation of Bombay Government for seven years as a Police Station, was compelled to pay the additional Riot Tax. Living permanently in a Native State in Central India it was not possible for him to put forth any efforts in the City of Bombay to counteract the agitation which resulted in rioting. He can not also understand that the Police Constable and Officers who occupied his premises encouraged the rioting or rather took active part in putting it down! Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Libraries, Temples, Churches, Mosques and places of worship were exempted by the learned Magistrate and I can not understand why a Police Station in the occupation of the Bombay Police failed to be similarly exempted?

Would any of our energetic Members of the Legislative Council interpellate in this matter?—Yours, etc.

T.

No. 2 Kali Kothi, Indore C.I.

## SCOUTS RALLY AT MANDLA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 3.

In a message from His Excellency the Chief Scout of India and Burma to the Organising Scout Secretary, Central Provinces, the former stated that he knew that the Boy Scouts of the Central Provinces under the guidance of their Chief Scout would make a great success of the rally at Mandla, and he wished the rally all good fortune.

The following is the message from the Organising Secretary, the Boy Scouts' Association, Central Provinces, to H. E. the Chief Scout:—"Over 1,000 scouts assembled at the Mandla Rally to send their greetings to their Chief Scout and express their grateful thanks to their Chief Scout for his inspiration and the helpful message read to them this morning. They will strive towards the high ideals set before them by their Chief Scout and try to spread the movement throughout the Central Provinces and Berar."

## VICEROY'S MESSAGE.

(From our Correspondent.)

MANDLA, May 3.

Over one thousand Scouts and Scouters came by special trains to Mandla on the 1st May morning. His Excellency Sir Frank Sly Governor and Chief Scout, C. P. and Berar welcomed the Scouts who are his guests here. The Camp is situated in a beautiful mango grove on the bank of the Nerbuda river. The camp arrangements are excellent due to the generosity of His Excellency and his friends. At the formal opening of the rally on the second morning the Governor read His Excellency the Viceroy's message to the C.P. and Berar Scouts. The message is very Inspiring and congratulated the C.P. Scouts on the keenness and standing third in the world of India in point of numbers as well as scout spirit. This would help greatly the Scout Movement not only in the C. P. but in the whole of India. The C. P. Scouts sent a grateful acknowledgement of the message to the Viceroy and wished him happiness and a long life of bliss. The camp is to last for ten days. The Governor is personally taking interest in every item of camp life.

Lord Reading, as Chief Scout of India, has telegraphed wishing great success to the Boy Scout Rally at Mandla.—A.P.

At Queen's Club in the Amateur Tennis Championship Challenge Round, Baerlien (holder) beat Bruce 6—0, 2—6, 6—3, 6—2.—Reuter.

H. H. the Aga Khan lunched with their Majesties the King and Queen to-day.—Reuter.


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## BANDRA MUNICIPAL MEETING.

UNPRECEDENTED FLOODS OF ORATORY.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, May 2.

One of the greatest misfortunes of the Bandra Municipal administration is that at no stage of its existence have the deliberations of the Municipal Board been free from the contamination of party feeling. But never within the memory of the oldest ratepayer was this spirit evident to such a pitch as is now noticeable at Municipal meetings.

One great calamity, from the public point of view is, that the recently elected President Mr. Ignatius DeMonte, though a good natured and soft-hearted gentleman, lacks something of the knowledge and experience necessary to enable him to give proper and impartial rulings for the regulation and conduct of the business before the Board. Day after day Mr. DeMonte is making it more and more evident that he is a mere figure-head President who, over-conscious of his own shortcomings, allows himself to be led by others, such as the recently dethroned President Dr. Dias, the highly combustible Mr. Augustus Pereira and the ever smiling collector, Mr. G. E. L. Carter.

The Agenda for the last Special General Meeting held yesterday evening had nothing of any special interest except the following Item No. 2:—

"Sanitary Committee's Resolution No. 1 of 23-4-1924 approving of the drainage scheme prepared by the Executive Engineer, Suburban Sanitary District, and recommending to the Board that the same be adopted and work executed according to plans. The Committee further recommends that the Government be approached for a free grant of half the estimated cost, viz., Rs. 3,66,500 and for a loan of equal amount at 6½ per cent. repayable in 30 years."

As it was anticipated that the discussion on the subject of the scheme would give rise to phenomenal scenes in the Council Hall and an unprecedented floods of oratory a crowd of ratepayers were there to see the fun. **The President deferred consideration of Item No. 2 until the arrival** of Mr. Surma, Executive Engineer who, he said, would explain to the Board the proposed drainage scheme.

The other items were then taken up and as even after their disposal Mr. Surma did not turn up the President then read out the said item, but the chairman of the Sanitary Committee had not the heart to move it. In spite of the narrow majority they have on the Board the Chairman evidently felt the resolution would receive short shrift at the hands of the minority and if passed it would raise a storm of protest from the ratepayers. After a short confabulation between the President, the Chairman of the Managing Committee and the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee Mr. Augustus Pereira moved the following proposition:—

"The project, plan and summary estimate of the sewerage and surface drainage scheme as proposed by the Executive Engineer, Suburban Sanitary District be provisionally adopted and the Development Department be requested to prepare a detailed plan and estimates of the scheme as proposed for the final sanction of the Municipality. The Municipality at this early stage wishes to emphasise that Government be moved to give half the estimated cost as free grant and the other half as a loan repayable in 30 years on the usual terms." In support of the proposition Mr. Pereira spoke of the free grant and loan they were going to ask from Government in a tone from which it seemed that the request was going to be made in an eleemosynary spirit. The speaker, however, failed to impress any one with the soundness of the scheme, and made no attempt whatever to explain how the financial burden consequent upon the scheme was to be met.

Two highly respected citizens, who though representing the minority are all the same eminent lawyers, namely Mr. G. M. Gupte, Advocate, and Leo Rodrigues, Solicitor, most ably criticised the scheme, but it is a sad commentary on the building and demoralizing effectes of a partisan spirit that as these two gentlemen were speaking they were repeatedly thwarted and interrupted by the Government clique including the President himself.

Both Messrs. Gupte and Rodrigues repeatedly assured the meeting that the scheme by itself was a very desirable one but before they launched themselves upon an undertaking involving an expenditure of lakhs upon lakhs of rupees, they were bound carefully to consider their financial position and other drawbacks, so that generations still to come might have no cause to blame them for having taken a disastrous leap in the dark.

Some very interesting facts and figures were brought to light by Mr. Gupte and Mr. Rodrigues. Speakers of the opposite side also gave their views and as Dr. Dias was in the act of resuming his seat after he had finished his remarks Mr. Antia the Vice-President moved for a closure of the debate before some other members who wished to speak were given a chance to do so. Needless to say the meeting ended to the satisfaction of the majority, which carried the day simply owing to the casting vote of the President.

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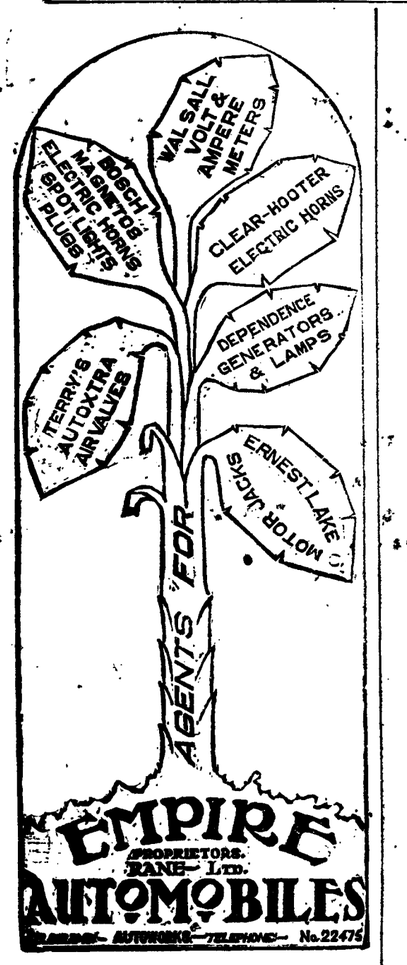


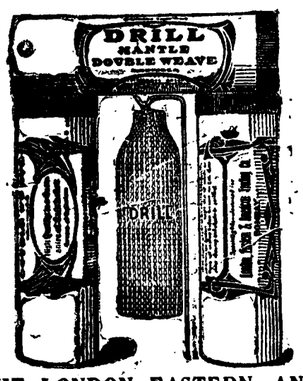


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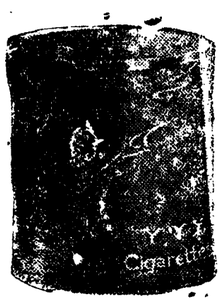


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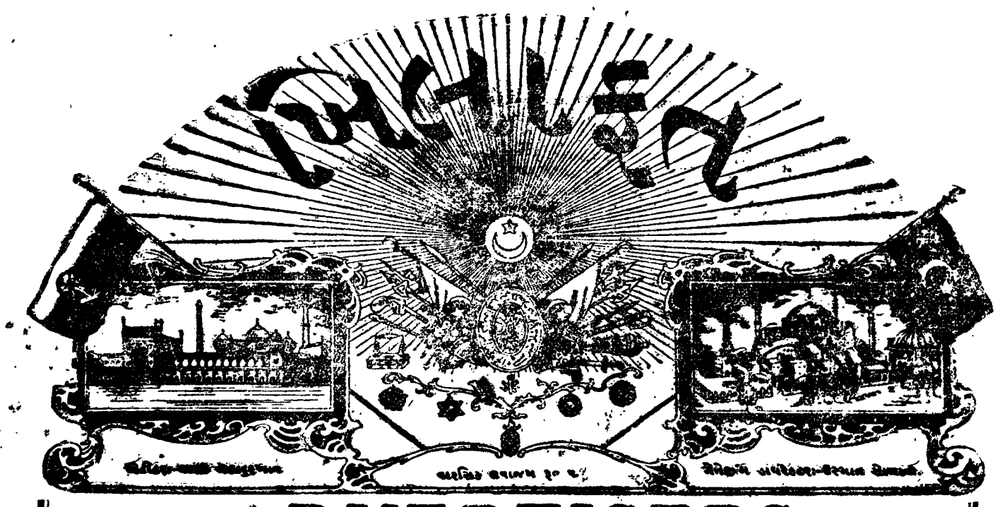


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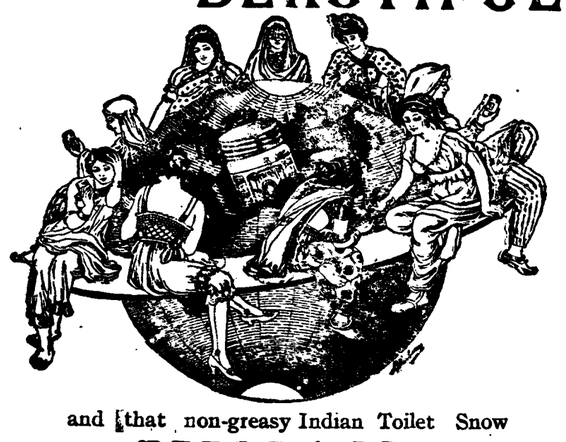

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